

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 176

11 September 1985

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NAKASONE HOSTS DISCUSSION ON U.S. TRADE

OW101235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone summoned senior officials from the government and ruling party for a brain-storming session Tuesday in a bid to ease off what one party leader described as "a crisis situation" in the fast deteriorating trade relations between the United States and Japan, officials said. The meeting was the first of a series planned to be held before the Liberal-Democratic Party sends Susumu Nikaido, party vice president, on a fence-mending trip to Washington next month.

"Japanese-U.S. ties are in a crisis situation," Nikaido told reporters after attending the hour-long meeting at the prime minister's official residence. "There was a consensus that the condition of relations between Japan and the United States is serious," Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, the government spokesman, told reporters.

The sense of urgency in tackling the deteriorating Japan-U.S. trade situation was also evident in a speech Nakasone delivered Monday before a meeting of the Life Insurance Association of Japan. Nakasone told his audience the world is at a cross-roads between economic prosperity and economic stagnation. "I must say the situation is urgent," he said.

The comments came a day after U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced that he is invoking a 1974 U.S. Trade Act to investigate unfair trade practices among its major trade partners -- apparently in a move to ward off protectionist pressure within the U.S. Congress.

During Tuesday's meeting Nakasone instructed his colleagues to come up with specific recommendations on how to defuse the explosive situation, Fujinami said. The group, which also included Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, was asked to thrash out policy actions to fend off congressional pressure to take retaliatory measures against Japan and other major trading partners.

One move reportedly contemplated by the government is to advance the date of scheduled tariff reductions by four months from April next year to January. Both Nikaido and Abe have publicly come out in favor of speeding up the tariff-slashing plan, which forms a key part of the latest package of government market-opening measures announced last July.

Beyond the tariff reduction, government officials seem to be pessimistic about any "quick fix" that Japan can produce in order to placate the U.S. Congress which is getting increasingly frustrated about the snowballing trade deficit with Japan, expected to top 50 billion dollars this year.

"I'm afraid Japan is running out of effective measures," said one well-placed source at the International Trade and Industry Ministry.

Instead of additional marketing-opening measures, the government seems to be putting more emphasis on boosting domestic demand in a bid to shift Japan's economy away from exports. As part of the pump priming measures, the LDP has set up a special project team to work out a five-year program to stimulate domestic demand, party officials said. The team will be headed by Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Council, they said.

DSP Chief Says Friction 'Critical'

OW110239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Japanese moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party [DSP], said here Tuesday the trade friction between Japan and the United States has come to a critical stage. In a speech, he said that the Japanese are rather confused about the increasing U.S. criticism against Japan over the trade problem.

Tsukamoto expressed apprehension about the U.S. denunciations, saying that he feels the U.S. is trying to make Japan a scapegoat for its trade problems. But Tsukamoto pledged his efforts to prevent the economic friction from developing into political friction between the two countries.

While saying that the Japanese Government's open-market action program, announced on July 30, was too late and not enough, Tsukamoto stressed the need for Japan to make emergency imports and to speed up implementation of the action program. Tsukamoto made the remarks at a dinner party hosted here by an Institute of East Asian Affairs of Columbia University.

INDONESIA TO JOIN ANTI-PROTECTIONISM FIGHT

OW101149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Japan and Indonesia agreed Tuesday to take a joint stand against protectionism in the United States and Western Europe at a special ministerial session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) set for September 30 to discuss the controversial new round of multilateral trade negotiations, a top Indonesian Government official said.

Yohannes B. Sumarlin, visiting Indonesian minister of state for national development planning, said that he reached the agreement during his 30 minute meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the latter's official residence earlier in the day. He said he sounded out Nakasone as to whether Japan can accelerate the lowering of import tariffs on plywood before 1987 as clarified in Japan's latest action program to permit foreign products wider access to the Japanese market. He also asked Nakasone for stepped-up Japanese direct investment in Indonesia, he said.

In reply, Nakasone said Japanese direct investment could be further accelerated if Indonesia improves its investment environment, according to officials attending the meeting. Sumarlin also disclosed that 11 Indonesian firms in his 100-member investment mission signed contracts and other agreements the same day with 17 Japanese firms, for a total value of some 364 million dollars.

The contracts and agreements cover such areas as the production of industrial chemicals, automotive components, diesel engines and agricultural equipment, and the development of an industrial gas processing plant and an offshore oil drilling facility, he said. Among the agreements was a letter of understanding under which Asahi Glass, a major Japanese glass maker, will build a petrochemical plant in Merak, West Java, in a joint venture with two Indonesian firms.

Asahi will have a 70 percent stake in the venture, which calls for an investment of 193 million dollars in construction of the plant with annual output of 160,000 metric tons of caustic soda, 225,000 metric tons of vinyl chloride monomer and 140,000 metric tons of polyvinyl chloride. Most of Indonesia's domestic consumption could be met when the plant is completed in 1988, company officials said.

The officials said another agreement concerns a joint venture on production of auto parts between four major Japanese automakers and four Indonesian firms. The agreement calls for the partners to invest 115.2 million dollars in the construction of a plant in Cilegon, West Java, with annual production capacity of 38,000 metric tons of cast iron for auto parts. The four Japanese automakers are Toyota Motor Corp., Daihatsu Motor Corp., Mazda Motor Corp. and Hino Motor Corp. They will have a 60 percent stake in the venture. No mention was made of a starting date for production. Their Indonesian counterparts are Pt. Krakatau Steel, Sapta Panji Manggal, Nuraga Masa Dharma and Astra International Inc., the officials said.

ISHIBASHI MEE'S NAKASONE BEFORE LEAVING FOR USSR

OW101151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he will try to improve relations between Japan and the Soviet Union "by taking every opportunity available." Nakasone expressed his hopes for better Tokyo-Moscow relations in a meeting with Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), who called on Nakasone prior to his visit to the Soviet Union and East Germany starting Saturday, officials said. Nakasone said, however, Japan can't make any concessions on the territorial issue involving the Soviet-held Northern Islands off Hokkaido, the officials said.

In Moscow, Ishibashi, chief of Japan's largest opposition party, is to hold talks with Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev next Monday. Nakasone asked Ishibashi to convey to Gorbachev his hopes that the Geneva summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, scheduled for late November, will be a success, according to the officials. The Prime Minister also asked Ishibashi to express Tokyo's opposition to the Soviet deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles in the Far East, they said.

Ishibashi reportedly told Nakasone his party supports the proposal made recently by Gorbachev for a ban on all nuclear weapon tests. Nakasone said the Japanese Government also appreciated the Soviet proposal, but added it will be effective only when the superpowers achieve mutual trust, the officials said.

On the promotion of economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, Nakasone reportedly said he would like to deal with the matter "on a case-by-case basis," rather than under agreements on paper.

TRADE FIRM PENALIZED FOR EXPORT VIOLATION

OW110537 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] A Tokyo trading firm was penalized today by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry MITI with a 1-month suspension of its export privileges for secretly shipping programming equipment, including high-efficiency computers and other machines, to the Soviet Union. The export of such computers to the communist bloc is under the control of the Coordinating Committee for Export Control, COCOM.

It has been disclosed through prior investigation that this trading firm had illegally shipped more than 40 units of the equipment in question over the past 2 years. The trading firm is Kokusai Koeki Co. in Yoyogi, Shibuya Ward. MITI summoned the firm's president, Yoshimura, this morning and notified him that the company would have its export privileges suspended for 1 month beginning 17 September because of its violation of the Export Trade and Foreign Exchange Control Ordinance.

According to the investigation conducted by MITI officials, Kokusai Koeki Co. has been secretly shipping the programming system for machine tools using high-efficiency computers to the Soviet Union hidden in hand luggage carried by its staff members. The export of such computers to the communist bloc is banned by COCOM. Later investigations by MITI and Yokohama customs officials have revealed that the amount of the equipment in question shipped to the communist bloc by Kokusai Koeki Co amounted to 44 units in the past 2 years alone.

In this connection, the Yokohama customs office, which exposed the case, attaches great importance to it and is still investigating this customs law violation. The customs office will soon make a decision as to whether the case should be brought to investigative authorities for prosecution.

OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORTS PRC INQUIRIES

OW110425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 11 KYODO -- China has placed 181 inquiries worth an estimated 110 billion yen in the run-up to commercial talks due in Osaka next month under the auspices of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, according to the chamber. Joint ventures account for most of the inquiries, taking 85.6 percent, the announcement said, adding that some of the inquiries overlap the categories of the deals.

It said that the runnerup was the so-called production sharing system under which China will make repayment in kind for Japanese capital investment and plant and equipment supplies, grabbing 37.6 percent. This was followed by technical tieups with 21.5 percent, it explained.

The industrial sectors receiving inquiries range widely, from chemicals to electronics, but there were no inquiries for high technology sectors, it added. The announcement said that the chemicals and drugs had the largest share of 22.1 percent, followed by machinery and parts taking 17.1 percent, and electrical and electronic-related goods, 14.4 percent.

The chamber will shortly mail copies of a list of the inquiries and letters of invitation to some 27,000 Japanese firms throughout the nation and will help those firms showing interest in the deals to make preliminary negotiations with Chinese firms. The commercial talks, known as the convention for promoting direct Japanese investment in China and bilateral trade, will be held from November 25 for a week in Osaka, Japan's second largest city.

BANK OF JAPAN SURVEY SHOWS ECONOMY SLOWING DOWN

OW100941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- A quarterly Bank of Japan survey said Tuesday that the Japanese economy is gradually slowing down, particularly among manufacturing industries, due chiefly to sluggish exports. The survey, conducted last month on more than 7,000 large and small companies across the nation, showed that a larger number of manufacturing companies had revised downward their profit forecast for the six months ending September 30 compared to the previous survey in May. The firms projected a pre-tax loss of 1.3 percent on a year-on-year basis for the first half of fiscal 1985 from the previously-projected 0.6 percent profit gain.

The Central Bank said, however, that activity in nonmanufacturing industries like retailing real estate and services will continue to increase, with their plant and equipment investment for fiscal 1985 expected to rise 6.9 percent over a year earlier. It was down 1.4 percent in the previous survey.

Among manufacturing industries, while the number of firms which replying unfavorably on their business performance remained the same as in the May survey, those which changed their opinions from good to moderate increased, especially in such fields as electrical appliances and autos.

KOREAN RESIDENTS CONTINUE FINGERPRINT PROTEST

OW091347 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO -- The Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan) decided Monday to continue a campaign under which its members will refrain from being fingerprinted under alien registration procedures. Mindan is an umbrella organization for pro-Seoul South Korean residents in Japan.

A spokesman said the decision was made because the Japanese Government had failed to make a firm commitment to improve the fingerprint system under the Alien Registration Law at a Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting held in Seoul last month. The campaign, launched by Mindan last May, is not against the law, as, under a directive issued by the Justice Ministry, foreign residents required to renew their alien registration certificates may refuse to be fingerprinted for up to three months. The directive says those who have refused the fingerprinting requirement for longer than the three-months persuasion period may be prosecuted. The spokesman said 10,077 foreign residents have so far refused or refrained from being fingerprinted.

TAKESHITA REPORTS BUDGETARY REQUESTS TO CABINET

OW100213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita Tuesday, reported to the cabinet fiscal 1985 budgetary requests from all government ministries and agencies, which the Finance Ministry intends to slash further to reduce the snowballing debts. Total expenditure for the year beginning next April 1, including the budgetary requests, debt servicing costs and tax grants to local authorities, was 56.39 trillion yen, 7.4 percent higher than the original fiscal 1985 budget.

General expenditure, which excludes bond servicing costs and grants to local governments, was 33.06 trillion yen, an increase of 1.5 percent over the current fiscal year. Appropriations requests under the fiscal investment and loan program, known as the second budget under Japan's two-tier system, totaled 21.36 trillion yen, up 2.4 percent.

The ministry intends to trim expenditure to 54 trillion yen as it works out its own budget plan for fiscal 1986, expected to be submitted to the cabinet in December, ministry officials said. The Finance Ministry originally planned to make a 10 percent across-the-board cut in general administrative expenses and to hold down public works spending and other investment-related expenditures to 5 percent below the fiscal 1985 budget.

Officials said 11 of 27 ministries and agencies held their budgetary requests below the fiscal 1985 levels, some of them calling instead for an increase in the financial burden on the public through a hike in Japanese national railways fares, an increase in the share of medical costs paid by old people and other means. But the ministry had to accommodate a 7.0 percent increase in the defense budget and an 8.1 percent rise in the Foreign Ministry request, which includes a 10.4 percent rise in overseas aid.

Among other reasons for the 7.4 percent increase in the total expenditure was an expected 26.9 percent surge in the cost of government bond redemptions and interest payments to 12.97 trillion yen -- the largest single item of expenditure in the 1986 budget. The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has adopted a belt-tightening policy to rebuild the deficit-ridden national finances. But the government

ADVANCE TEAMS ARRIVE IN SEOUL, PYONGYANG

SK101042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- Five members of the advance party of our side arrived in Seoul today through Panmunjom for a prior survey of the place of the performance of an art troupe of our side in accordance with the agreement to exchange art troupes of the North and South Red Cross organisations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation. Meanwhile, 5 members of the advance party of the art troupe of the South Korean side arrived in Pyongyang today through Panmunjon.

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS DPRK NATIONAL DAY

SK080935 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA) -- A grand central meeting commemorating the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held this afternoon at the February 8 House of Culture.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Pak Song-chol and Yim Chun-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents of the DPRK; and other members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other leading officials. Invited to the meeting were foreign diplomatic envoys, embassy officials and guests in our country.

A report was made by Vice-Premier of the AC [as received] Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, at the meeting.

Chong Chun-ki Address

SK090800 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0803 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the Administration Council, at a central report meeting marking the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK held on 8 September at the 8 February Hall of Culture -- Live]

[Text] Comrades: Today we are celebrating the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK with great national dignity and honor under circumstances in which the whole country is seething with high revolutionary zeal and constant upsurges are being effected in all fields of socialist construction.

Greeting this felicitous national day, in accordance with the authorization of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the republic, warmly congratulate all people, including workers, farmers, soldiers, and working intellectuals, who have devoted their utmost for the prosperity and development of the republic and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

Along with this, I also extend warm and compatriotic greetings to the South Korean people of all strata, including workers, farmers, youths, students, and patriotic democratic personages in South Korea who are vigorously struggling for national sovereignty, democracy, and national reunification under the brutal military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, holding aloft the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. [applause]

At the same time, I extend warm greetings to 700,000 compatriots in Japan and all other compatriots abroad who are struggling in alien lands for their democratic national rights and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country with the honor and pride of being citizens of the republic. [applause]

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the republic, and all the Korean people, I also warmly welcome the many foreign comrades and friends present here to congratulate us on our national day. [applause]

Comrades, our people are greeting this national day, following their splendid greeting of the 40th anniversary of national liberation, as a great national festival. The DPRK is the great gain of the revolution attained by our people on the road of building a new fatherland after having been liberated from the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and is the banner of freedom, independence, and happiness of all the Korean people.

Holding aloft the flag of the DPRK, their genuine fatherland, our people have registered brilliant success in the struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialist construction and have thus built a new prosperous socialist Korea on the land of the fatherland.

Our republic is a genuine people's state which has inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the glorious anti-Japanese struggle. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who embarked on the front of the Korean revolution in the most gloomy period of Japanese imperialist rule, elucidated the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution by embodying Marxism-Leninism in a creative manner and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in a victorious manner. Thus, on this course, the great leader established the deep and strong historic roots of our republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded the chuche-oriented line of establishing a people's government based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and the united front of the broad masses of people and created valuable experiences in building a people's government by embodying this line in the guerrilla bases.

By embodying the valuable experiences attained under the chuche-oriented line of building a people's government and in the struggle for its realization, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led our people in establishing a people's government in the northern half of our country in a timely manner and in thoroughly carrying out various democratic reforms after national liberation. Based on his successes in this, he finally achieved the historic cause of founding the DPRK in September 1948. [applause]

The founding of our republic was a great historic event in the development of our revolution and our people's lives. The founding of the DPRK was the brilliant realization of our people's long cherished desire for establishing the genuine sovereignty of workers and peasants. It was also the noble and valuable result of our people's protracted struggle to become the masters of the state and the society. [applause]

With the founding of the republic, our people have become not only a powerful and dignified nation which no one can dare to provoke, but also the proud people of an independent and sovereign state who firmly grasp sovereignty in their hands and who build their fatherland with their own strength, while being free from the status of a nation which has suffered the divestment of the country and all sorts of contemptuous treatment in the past. Thus, they have come to have the powerful weapon of the revolution with which they can thoroughly carry out the socialist and communist cause in Korea. [applause] Since its founding, the DPRK has achieved immortal achievements, which will shine forever in the history of the fatherland, by vigorously leading the entire people toward the struggle for building a new fatherland under the correct leadership of the WPK. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The government of the republic, by leading the masses of people and vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction, has built the most advanced socialist system in this land, where exploitation and domination were once rampant, and has made our country, which was poor and backward in the past, an independent socialist country with a firm and strong self-reliant national economy, a brilliant national culture, and a powerful defense capability.

In the early period of its founding, based on the success attained during the democratic revolution, the government of the republic registered great successes in its vigorous struggle to prepare for the socialist foundation of the production phase and to establish the first self-reliant foundation of the national economy.

During the period of the fatherland liberation war, which defeated the brigandish armed invasion provoked by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against our young republic, the government of the republic vigorously inspired the entire people to fight in the sacred war of defending our fatherland under the excellent and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, the government of the republic honorably defended the freedom and sovereignty of the fatherland and vigorously demonstrated the heroic spirit of *chuche* Korea. [applause] Our people's victory in the fatherland liberation war was the brilliant victory of the excellent military ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wise leadership. It was also the demonstration of the boundless vitality of our republic and the invincible strength of our people as the masters of the country. [applause]

By achieving the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war, our people dealt a disgraceful defeat to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and thus greatly contributed to the cause of defending world peace and security. [applause]

After the war, the government of the republic and our people successfully carried out the difficult and complicated task of rehabilitating the destroyed national economy and reconstructing the country while overcoming accumulated difficulties on the ashes of everything which was burnt due to the war. During the arduous postwar period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song powerfully aroused the entire party and all people to a grand struggle for socialist revolution and construction. Our people fully displayed the matchless spirit of devotion and mass heroism in implementing and upholding the party's revolutionary lines and policies.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the government of the republic and our people firmly established the unitary domination of socialist production relations in the urban and rural areas during the period of only 4 to 5 years and set up an advanced socialist system without exploitation and oppression in the northern half of the republic by successfully realizing our party's line on socialist revolution, a line of materializing the reform of the economic system prior to technological reform. [applause]

The government of the republic and our people have powerfully accelerated socialist economic construction on the basis of the socialist system firmly established in the northern half. Our people's government and all working people, including workers and peasants, have effected constant renovation in all fields of economic construction through a vigorous struggle by giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude in accordance with our party's correct lines on socialist economic construction, such as the basic line of economic construction on the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture while giving priority to the development of heavy industry, the line of socialist industrialization on creating a self-reliant and modern industry and realizing the overall technological reconstruction of the national economy, the line of the three technological revolutions, and the line of the chuchhe-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy.

As a result of this, the task of socialist industrialization has been excellently completed within a short period of time, the might of our country's socialist economy has been incomparably strengthened, and our country, once poor and backward, has been turned into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry and advanced rural economy. [applause]

Our country has excellently guaranteed the production of many kinds of heavy and light industrial goods needed for socialist construction and the people's lives on the basis of the self-reliant national economy developed in many aspects with modern technology and its own solid base for raw materials.

Thanks to the powerful labor struggle of the people who are stoutly advancing toward the realization of the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- set forth by our party while upholding the line, great upsurges in production are being effected again in all fields of the national economy, many monumental creations are being built, and a foundation which makes it possible to successfully attain the great 10 prospective goals for socialist economic construction is being more solidly laid this significant year marking the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party. [applause]

Great success has also been attained on the front of socialist agriculture. This year marking the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party, our agricultural workers and volunteers for rural work have actively struggled to consolidate the already attained successes in agricultural production, further develop them, accelerate the overall construction of the socialist rural areas, and have yielded a rich harvest again by successfully overcoming unfavorable natural and climatic conditions. [applause]

[5-minute portion not heard] Under the wise leadership of our party, rapid progress has been made in the education of the people and the work of nurturing national cadres, great success has been attained in developing science and technology, and a great heyday of socialist national culture has been unfolded. [applause]

In the course of successfully pushing ahead with revolution and construction, the state and social system of our country has been constantly strengthened and developed and, thus, its political foundation and economic base have been solidly consolidated. All people are advancing toward the resplendent future of socialism and communism with high faith, firmly united around the party and the leader with a single mind and will and completely entrusting their destinies to our party. [applause]

The functions held some time ago to celebrate the 40th anniversary of national liberation powerfully demonstrated once again the might of this invincible unity and cohesion of our people and clearly showed our people's firm will to more stoutly advance toward the consummation of the socialist and communist cause under the party. [applause]

The state and social system of our country, a people-minded and socialist state and social system which guarantees genuine democracy and a happy material and cultural life to the popular working masses, is fully displaying its superiority. In our country all state policies are carried out in conformity with the will and interests of the popular working masses, and the working people sufficiently exercise all freedoms and rights in social and political activities as the masters of the state and society. In our country the state assumes responsibility for ensuring the people all material conditions for food, clothing, and shelter. Under the people's government, all workers are enjoying a happy material and cultural life without any anxiety or worry, receiving the benefits of the free medical service system and the free educational system from the state.

The government of the republic has provided strong defense capabilities for defeating any aggression by the enemy and reliably defending the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains by vigorously pushing ahead with socialist economic and cultural construction and by thoroughly implementing the party's self-defending military lines, countering the aggravating and war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists. [applause]

Under the wise leadership of the WPK in the period from its founding to the present, the government of the republic has achieved a great victory and epochal reform in building a strong, wealthy, and prospering socialist fatherland, upholding the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

All achievements attained by our republic in the revolutionary struggle and construction work are a fruition of the wise leadership of the WPK led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and are a brilliant result of the devoted struggle of our people vigorously advancing in firm unity around the party and the leader. [applause]

The people of our country have upheld the wise leadership of the party and the leader and have heroically struggled to implement the party's lines and policies by displaying the invincible fighting spirit and the mettle of devotion, thus bravely overcoming all ordeals and difficulties facing them, achieving the brilliant success of today, and firmly consolidating the might of our republic and the socialist system.

Through their realistic life, our people are deeply convinced that the government of the republic is a genuine people's government struggling for the interests of the popular masses, and that only when they resolutely defend and constantly consolidate the republic can they enjoy real freedom and happiness and achieve prosperity for ages to come. [applause]

In the thousand-year history of our country, there has never been such a time as today when our fatherland is thriving and our people are demonstrating national dignity and honor, enjoying a free and happy life.

Because of the wise leadership of the party and the leader and the steel-like unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks united as one around them, the future of our republic and revolution is more promising and the revolutionary cause of our people is ever-victorious and invincible. [applause]

The people's government and the people, who are advancing toward the resplendent future of socialism and communism under the upheld banner of the chuche idea while following the leadership of the party and the leader, will attain greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. Our republic will prosper forever. [applause]

Comrades, over the past period, the government of the republic has strenuously struggled for national prosperity and flourishing and the country's reunification, assuming responsibility for our people's destiny. Because of the colonial policy of enslavement of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and the maneuvers for national division, however, we have not yet achieved national reunification, a long-cherished desire of the nation. The U.S. imperialists have trampled underfoot our people's sacred right to national self-determination, have made South Korea their complete colony and aggressive military base, and have tenaciously perpetrated conspiratorial maneuvers to perpetuate the division of our country by fabricating two Koreas. The United States has babbled as if South Korea were an independent state and a sovereign regime existed there. However, this is nothing but a deceptive trick to continue its colonial rule over South Korea by cooking up two Koreas.

Just like the previous South Korean regimes, the incumbent military, fascist regime, a product of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea, is also unexceptionally an out-and-out colonial puppet regime, which was fabricated under the protection of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets and which acts under their manipulation, and a marionette regime which exercises no sovereignty.

The miserable reality of South Korea is precisely an inevitable product of the U.S. imperialists' truculent colonial policy of enslavement and the South Korean puppet regime's antipopular, treacherous, and nation-selling policy. Under the conditions in which the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupy South Korea with armed forces and their colonial rule continues, neither national sovereignty nor the democratization of society can be realized, nor can the South Korean people extricate themselves from the misery and disaster of today.

Reunifying the fatherland and establishing national sovereignty countrywide are the supreme desire and most urgent fighting task of our people, who have suffered from pain caused by national division for as long as 40 years since liberation.

Proceeding from a lofty sense of mission for our people's national desire and mankind's peace cause, our party and the government of the republic have firmly adhered to the stand of peacefully resolving the question regarding the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiation. Important in successfully realizing the North-South dialogue is having a correct stance and attitude toward dialogue and creating an atmosphere of trust. Our party and the government of the republic are showing all sincerity so that hard-won North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks can bring good results, and are making active efforts to achieve the rapid success of the North-South parliamentary talks.

However, strange phenomena, which dim the atmosphere of dialogue, have occurred one after another in South Korea. Contrary to our stand of trying to create one Korea by reunifying the country, the South Korean side has constantly clung to the policy of two Koreas even during the dialogue and has laid artificial obstacles in the way of talks, avoiding discussion about essential questions while inventing this or that excuse. Furthermore, it cannot be overlooked that continually introducing military equipment from the United States and aggravating the tense situation, and kicking up such anticommunist rackets as invading the North wholesale is incompatible with the atmosphere of rapprochement, unity, dialogue, and reunification.

The persons in authority in South Korea have recently kicked up a racket of playing with fire by conducting a war exercise codenamed "Ulchi-85" against us. This is an intolerable criminal act of casting a gloom over North-South dialogue, which is being conducted amid the concerns and expectations of the entire people, and is an act of pouring cold water on the ardent aspirations of the people for peaceful reunification. It is also a premeditated and intentional scheme aimed at fanning anticommunist confrontation and a war fever of northward invasion among the people.

In South Korea where fascism and terrorism prevail, suppression of the youths, students, and people calling for democracy and national reunification is now being strengthened all the more.

Being fellow countrymen and the other party to dialogue in which the North and South sit face to face in an effort to achieve the relaxation of tension, unity, and reunification, we cannot afford to stand on the sidelines with regard to developments occurring in South Korea and are entitled to the rights which we deserve to voice our opinion about such developments.

We call on the South side to keep the dialogue in progress and advance in such a direction as to improve North-South relations and to promote the cause of national reunification by promoting national rapprochement and unity instead of walking along the road of worsening North-South relations and dampening the atmosphere for dialogue by pursuing an anticommunist confrontational line.

The biggest obstacle laid to the realization of reunification of our country is the military occupation of South Korea by the United States. While scheming in various ways to perpetuate the division of Korea, the United States is now increasing its aggressive armed forces in South Korea on a large scale, intentionally straining the situation on the Korean peninsula by frequently staging war exercises, and attempting now to mobilize even the Japan Self-Defense Forces for the invasion of our country by fabricating the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

Because of the U.S. policy of division and maneuvers to provoke war, the tension in Korea remains undiminished and grave obstacles impede our country's peaceful reunification.

The United States should abandon its anachronistic chimera to permanently maintain South Korea as a colony and military base along with maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and all forms of interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, and withdraw its troops of aggression and nuclear weapons from South Korea without conditions and without delay, and affirmatively respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

All the Korean people in the North and South and those living abroad should achieve grand national unity transcending the differences in thinking, ideologies, and systems and achieve the cause of national reunification based on the strength of the nation itself, without fail. [applause]

The DPRK Government has consistently carried out an independent and peace-loving foreign policy and made positive efforts to strengthen the friendship and unity with peoples of the socialist countries and the world's progressive peoples.

Today, as a dignified sovereign and independent state our republic is actively contributing to mankind's sacred and common cause of imbuing the world with independence in the international arena. On all of the continents and in all regions of the world we have countless supporters and close friends, and the international solidarity with our revolution is growing with each passing day. [portion of about 7 seconds unheard]

I extend deep gratitude to the governments, political parties, and public organizations of various countries in the world, including the socialist countries and nonaligned countries, democratic international organizations, other international organizations, and all the progressive people of the world for their positive support and encouragement to [word indistinct]. [applause]

Today's situation is very complicated and tense. However, if all the countries choose the road leading to independence, the peace and security of the world will be credibly guaranteed.

The world's progressive peoples should resolutely reject the imperialists' policy of arms race and maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war and wage a vigorous struggle to create nuclear-free and peace zones in various areas in the world and to imbue the world with independence by uniting firmly with each other.

The DPRK will staunchly struggle to develop friendly relations with all countries that value our country's sovereignty and maintain friendly relations with our country based on the principle of equality and reciprocity and will struggle to defend the world's solid peace and security. [applause]

The government of the republic and our people like always will continue a vigorous struggle to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and the international communist movement. [applause]

By firmly uniting with the nonaligned countries and newly-emerging countries, the DPRK will make efforts to smash the imperialists' and colonialists' aggressive maneuvers for interference, division, and estrangement and to further develop cooperation and exchanges with these countries in the political, economic, and cultural fields. [applause]

In unity with the world's progressive people under the revolution banner of the anti-imperialist cause for independence, the DPRK Government and the Korean people will continue to struggle vigorously for the victory of peace, democracy, national sovereignty, and the socialist cause. [applause]

Comrades, a brighter prospect is now unfolding before our people, who have energetically advanced while effecting world-renowned changes in the land of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the party and leader.

All the working people should hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and an independent and peaceful reunification of the country by effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction through displaying of high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

By thoroughly implementing without interruption the lines of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- put forth by our party, they should further strengthen the government of the republic, consolidate rock-firm the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks rallied firmly behind our party and leader, and continuously strengthen and develop the socialist system of our country and might of the republic.

Marking the 40th anniversary of national liberation, we should greet the coming 40th anniversary of the founding of the party brilliantly and decorate this meaningful year as more significant one by making continuous advancement without slackening the highly displayed revolutionary zeal and upsurged spirit. [applause]

There will always be victory and glory for our people who, under the wise leadership of the party and leader, are advancing in their struggle for their just cause with sovereignty placed firmly in their hands. [applause]

Let us all advance vigorously by rallying firmly around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the consummation of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause and shouting slogans]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer of all victories and encourager of the Korean people! [applause and shouting slogans]

Long live the DPRK, our glorious fatherland! [applause and shouting slogans]

KANG SONG-SAN, OTHERS ATTEND NATIONAL DAY BANQUET

SK100430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet Sunday evening at the People's Palace of Culture in celebration of the 37th anniversary of founding of the DPRK.

Present at the banquet were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents of the DPRK; So Chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee; Chon Mun-sop, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Control Commission; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki and Hong Song-yong, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Kim Chung-nin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin and Choe Kwang, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Chong Kyong-hui and Kim Kang-hwan, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Chae Hui-chong and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and other cadres. Also present were Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Chongnyon functionaries on a visit to the socialist homeland and Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Association". Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries in Korea, foreign delegations and guests staying here were present on invitation.

Kang Song-san Speech

SK100700 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at the banquet arranged by the DPRK Government at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on the evening of 9 September in celebration of the 37th anniversary of the DPRK's founding -- read by announcer.

[Text] Comrades, respected foreign guests: Today, at an exciting time when the country is seething with revolutionary zeal and great upsurges are being brought about on all fronts of socialist construction, our people are celebrating the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland.

On this meaningful national day, authorized by the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the republic, I extend warm congratulations to all people who are devoting themselves to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. At the same time, I extend warm greetings to the South Korean people, who are waging a gallant struggle with the anti-U.S. slogan for independence, for national sovereignty and democracy, as well as for the reunification of the fatherland, and to the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and all other compatriots abroad who are waging a vigorous struggle for the prosperity and development of the nation and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, while maintaining honor and pride as citizens of the republic in foreign countries. In addition, in the name of the DPRK Government and the Korean people, I warmly welcome the foreign comrades and friends present here in celebration of our national day.

Comrades: Over the past 37 years since its founding, the DPRK has traversed a proud path shining with victory and honor, and has won immortal achievements which will shine forever in the history of the fatherland. Under the leadership of the WPK, our republic and all people have firmly defended the independence of the country and the gains of the revolution from the infringement of the U.S. imperialists and the class enemies, have successfully carried out socialist revolution, and vigorously accelerated socialist construction, thus turning our once backward country into an independent, self-reliant socialist country, which can defend itself, in a short period in history.

Today, the republic is in a period of a new upsurge in revolution and construction, and our people are enjoying true freedom and happiness, and are vigorously advancing for even greater victory in revolution in the bosom of the republic. Through the rewarding struggle to permeate society with the chuche idea, the might of the republic is being continuously strengthened and consolidated in the political, economic, cultural, and military fields. The political and ideological unity of our revolutionary ranks, which have firmly rallied around the party and the leader, has been strengthened as a fortress, and all people are vigorously accelerating the cause of socialism and communism with overflowing confidence and optimism in the future. Thanks to the heroic struggle of our people who move forward with the speed of the eighties, added to Chollima in compliance with the militant appeal of the party, new upsurges are being brought about on all fronts of socialist construction, and the appearance of our republic is increasingly changing.

The reforms and great changes which have taken place in our country are all the results of the wise leadership of the WPK headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, and are the fruition of the sacrificial struggle of our people who advance in firm unity around the party and the leader. The future of our republic, which advances under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the banner of the ever-victorious WPK, is endlessly bright, and our fatherland will prosper and flourish for ever and ever.

Under the leadership of the party, the government of the republic will implement the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- constantly and thoroughly. By so doing, it will fulfill the far-reaching program put forth by the sixth party Congress, and will further step up socialist and communist construction.

The most urgent task facing the government of the republic and our people is to reunify the divided fatherland at an early date. The biggest obstacle to the achievement of the reunification of our country is the armed occupation of South Korea by the United States. As long as U.S. forces remain in South Korea, the situation of our country cannot be mitigated, peace in Korea cannot be guaranteed, and the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland cannot be achieved.

Our people cannot live if divided. At the same time, they cannot allow the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea as a military base and colony.

The government of the republic and our people will persistently struggle to achieve the reunification of the fatherland by thwarting and frustrating the scheme for a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers, and by smashing the maneuvers for two Koreas sought by the splittists within and without, and by withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea.

Strengthening the international revolutionary forces and consolidating solidarity with them are a firm stand which our party and the government of the republic invariably maintain. As in the past, the government of the republic and our people, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will make active efforts to constantly expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal socialist countries and to strengthen the might of the socialist forces. In firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the nonaligned countries, and all peace-loving peoples of the world, the Korean people will struggle firmly in order to smash the imperialists' military buildup policy and their nuclear war provocation maneuvers and to defend world peace and security.

On this meaningful occasion of celebrating the 37th anniversary of the founding of the republic, I propose a toast to the reunification of the fatherland and the endless prosperity of the republic; to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism; to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the health of our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, and working intellectuals who struggle sacrificially for the prosperity and development of the republic; to the health of the men and officers of our heroic and gallant People's Army and People's Security Forces who defend the defense line of the fatherland as a fortress to protect the security of the republic and the gains of revolution; to the health of the members of the Chongnyon delegation who are observing the meaningful national day in the socialist fatherland; to the health of the diplomatic representatives and friends of many countries who are present here with us to celebrate our national day, and to the health of all comrades present here.

SKNDF MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK110519 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text of congratulatory message to Kim Il-song from the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front, SKNDF, on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK]

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, founder of the chuche fatherland and the great sun of the nation:

We, pushing through the stern road of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation under the banner of independence, are greeting the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the lighthouse of hope for the struggling South Korean masses.

The SKNDF Central Committee, greeting the founding anniversary of republic with an indomitable will and a faith in victory for independence, humbly sends the greetings for the highest glory and warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation who has founded the DPRK, the true masses-oriented state for the first time in the history of our nation and who are highly demonstrating national dignity, with the consistent will of the patriotic vanguard fighters of South Korea and the patriotic masses of all walks of life.

The entire course of the founding of the DPRK and its proud advance is clearly engraved with the immortal achievements of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader and great leader whom the nation and the times gave birth to.

During the dark days when we lost our country to the Japanese aggressors, the great Comrade Kim Il-song, [widaehan kimilsong tongji], who devoted himself to the sacred war of the liberation of the fatherland, put forward the original line of the people's revolutionary government during the bloody anti-Japanese battle under the chuche banner and brilliantly implemented it in the guerrilla bases and liberated areas, providing a strong root for the construction of the chuche fatherland.

The founding of the republic was the shining fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader and the independent line of founding the country, and a magnificent historic declaration proclaiming the launch of a dignified, powerful, and independent country.

The DPRK, resplendently shining in the corner of the East, is an example of a sovereign regime which establishes a political platform and policies suitable for its own reality based on the immortal chuche idea and which implements the state affairs in accordance with its own beliefs, and a true state of the masses ruled by the workers, peasants, working intellectuals, and soldiers.

Under the refined leadership of the respected and beloved leader, the genius of creation, the republic defeated the piratic aggression by the Yankee imperialists during the fierce fatherland liberation war and won a great victory, and, after the truce, it advanced with the Chollima spirit and achieved a creation of heaven and earth, removing the tragic ruins of war.

The northern half of the fatherland, shining as a socialist power and an exemplary socialist state which has constructed a strong self-reliant economy, a mighty national self-defense, and a brilliant national culture based on chuche politics, is today effectively carrying out the cause of modeling the entire society on the chuche idea amid the enthusiastic speed battle.

Because the republic has the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the head of the state and the guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [chinaehanun kimchongil tongji] another outstanding leader, it is enjoying the heyday of great growth and prosperity. It is because the northern half of the fatherland has the respected and beloved leader and the dear leader comrade that it has achieved a great unity based on the chuche idea, that it has become a paradise of the well-being of the masses where the entire people enjoy an affluent, civilized, and joyful life, that it is in the limelight of the world, commanding endless admiration of the world's people with its continuous upsurges in the creation of the speed of the eighties.

Throughout the celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fatherland, the brethren in the North strongly demonstrated at home and abroad once again the endless pride and honor of having the chuche fatherland, which is becoming stronger with each passing day under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party, the burning aspiration to defend and uphold the center of leadership and unity forever and resolutely, and the strong loyalty and firm will to complete the chuche cause generation to generation upholding the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] and following the glorious WPK.

Raising aloft the slogan of independence, friendship, and peace and making a distinguished contribution to imbuing the entire world with independence, the republic is demonstrating its dignity more and more fully with each passing day, and the aspirations of mankind to learn from the example of Korea, the land of chuche, are as strong as a great river.

Truly the DPRK, the chuche fatherland which is advancing with youthful spirit and ambition along the single road shone by the ever-victorious chuche idea, is the symbol of growth, prosperity, and happiness, and a great banner of independence. From the magnificent appearance of the republic with hopeful vitality, we are optimistic about the bright future of the fatherland and are firmly convinced of the shining future of the nation.

Because our masses in South Korea are firmly convinced of the bright future of the fellow countrymen as they have the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, they have been waging a vigorous and consistent anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation despite the worst oppression and inhuman existence imposed upon them under the colonial fascist rule by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the treacherous ring, not losing hope for an independent life. The desire to have an independent regime and live honorably is the epochal cherished desire and will of our nation and a resolve firmly solidified in the long and bloody course of struggle for national liberation.

Our SKNDF, reflecting the strong aspirations and consistent will of the masses of all walks of life, put forward a new objective of struggle last July to put an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and to establish an independent national regime. The regime based on the broad front of national reunification and consisting of the representatives of all parties, all factions, and the masses of all walks of life, excluding a very limited number of pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese forces.

Uniting the strength of the entire masses in one and through a pan-national anti-U.S. movement, we will certainly bring an end to the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and colonial rule in South Korea and establish an independent national regime.

Also, in conformity with the aspirations of the fellow countrymen to reunify the divided fatherland that are heightening with each passing day, we will wage a continuous, vigorous, and patriotic struggle to crush the vicious scheme of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, to evoke the enthusiasm of the broad popular masses for reunification, and to establish a reunified country of a confederal system through North-South dialogue integrating the general will of the nation.

No fence in this world can block the progress of our SKNDF and patriotic masses of all walks of life that are determined to live and win in the struggle for national independence. The SKNDF Central Committee humbly wishes Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the DPRK and the great sun of the nation, long life and good health, with the consistent wishes of all patriotic vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all walks of life in South Korea, for the victory of the fatherland, for the everlasting prosperity of the chuche fatherland, and for the efflorescence and development of the chuche era.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 9 September 1985, Seoul

PRODAY-VODA SPEAKS AT RALLY ON DPRK NATIONAL DAY

SK110017 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] A meeting of the representatives of the social circles in Moscow was held at the Union Hall of the capital city on 5 September to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Hung at the front of the meeting place was the slogan reading "Long live the eternal and immortal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea", and national flags of our country and the Soviet Union were also hung on both sides of the slogan.

Present at the meeting were Gaibnazar Pallayev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Oleg Borisovich Bakhmanin, first deputy chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; Konstantin Proday-Voda, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and deputy minister of the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry; the cadres of Soviet public organizations and Moscow city party committee; and the workers of the city.

Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, and the embassy personnel were invited to this meeting.

The meeting began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the Soviet Union.

Vice Minister Konstantin Proday-Voda spoke at the meeting. In the speech he mentioned the significance of the founding of the DPRK and said that the founding of the DPRK was not only a victory won by the progressive force of Korea but it contributed to solidifying the international position of socialism and to the cause of peace and security of Asia.

Touching on the proud road of struggle followed by the republic, he noted: The DPRK, which was less developed economically and technologically has been turned into a socialist country with modern industry and advanced rural economy. The people's standard of living has been steadily improving, and successful development is being achieved in the work of science, culture, and public health.

The international prestige of the people's Korea has been continuously enhanced. The workers of the DPRK under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and its Central Committee are today actively and successfully carrying out the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists' war provocation maneuvers, the speaker noted: The military activities of the United States and its allies are being conspicuously stepped up in the Far East, and the plan of forming a military alliance among the United States, States, Japan, and South Korea is being accelerated. South Korea, as well as Japan, are being converted into sites of large-scale military exercises. Maintaining large-scale U.S. forces in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, the United States is opposing the peaceful reunification of Korea by all means, maneuvering to divide Korea permanently.

Touching on the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and Korea, he stressed that the visit to the Soviet Union in May last year by the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, was a great event that opened a new potential to deepen and improve the cooperation between the two countries.

Expressing an active support and solidarity with the consistent efforts of the government of the republic to achieve the reunification of the fatherland, he said that the Soviet Union, starting from the fundamental and internationalistic position, actively supports the proposals of the DPRK to improve the situation on the Korean peninsula.

He stressed that the people of the Soviet Union invariably support the just struggle of the Korean people to force foreign forces out of South Korea and to reunify the country peacefully and on a democratic basis.

He sincerely wished the Korean people a new success and victory in the struggle to carry out the decision of the sixth party congress and in the just struggle for the reunification of the fatherland.

This was followed by a speech by Ambassador Kwon Hui-Kyong.

ENVOY TO UGANDA DISCUSSES DEPARTURE OF ADVISERS

EA091133 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] North Korea has denied that its military training contingent helped deposed President Milton Obote's government in perpetuating atrocities against the people of Uganda. The denial, angrily made by the counsellor at the North Korean Embassy in Kampala, is reported in today's edition of the English language newspaper, MUNNANSI (Citizen), which is owned by the Uganda Democratic Party.

The counsellor, Mr Sang, reportedly said that his government was trying its best to help Uganda which wanted to build a new nation by developing friendly relations. Mr Sang told MUNNANSI the Obote regime's misuse of military assistance should not be blamed on North Korea.

Dismissing press reports locally and abroad that about 1,000 North Korean military personnel were ordered out of the country by the new military regime, the diplomat said the instructors had left after the coup.

Reacting to accusations in the Ugandan press that the North Korean contingent had associated with Obote's murderous regime, Mr Sang said: Why then didn't they accuse the British Government too? The North Korean diplomat was apparently requested Britain to extend the assignment of its military training team in the country and expand its training chores.

The departure of the Korean instructors is said to have commenced last week without prior official announcement from either the Korean Embassy or the Ugandan Government.

Following Dr Milton Obote's assumption to power 4 years ago, the Ugandan authorities proceeded to arm and equip its armed forces with weaponry acquired largely from the eastern bloc.

While noting Mr Sang's protestations, diplomatic observers in neighboring capitals have also underscored the fact that the seasoned Korean diplomat does not deny that his country's army team was training Dr Obote's forces in anti-insurgency tactics, with a view to combating the Ugandan guerillas opposed to his regime.

Ugandan Officials on Departure

For a Kampala radio account of a 2 September interview with Lieutenant General Bazilio Olaro Okello, chief of the Ugandan Defense Forces; Major Onzi, leader of the Uganda National Rescue Front; (Namasiku), secretary general of the Uganda National Action Front; and the unidentified chief of protocol of the Uganda Freedom Movement, in which they discuss the departure of the DPRK military advisers, see the East Africa section of the 6 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.

MOSCOW'S REALISTIC ASSESSMENT OF KOREA URGED

SK110045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S.-Soviet Talks on Korea"]

[Text] Tomorrow and Friday in Moscow, high-level officials from the United States and the Soviet Union will discuss potential trouble spots in Asia. The talks will be the first such between the superpowers on East Asia in decades.

Though it did not specify the subjects to be discussed, the U.S. State Department said, "The aim of the discussion is to reduce tensions in the area." Korea and Indochina, as indicated by officials, will be the focal points of the discussion as regional problems that could widen into major conflicts.

Thus we cannot help being interested in the talks, in which the U.S. side will be headed by Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and the Soviet side by Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister in charge of Asian matters.

The Moscow talks also reflect America's and the Soviets' interest in dealing with regional problems in preparing for their summit scheduled in Geneva in November. We tend to look to the superpowers to find solutions for areas that present the danger of escalated violence.

Doing so will certainly be to the advantage of the superpowers. To this end, they should be sincere and earnest through realistic assessment of regional developments.

Wolfowitz is reportedly planning to express Washington's concern over what it regards as a threatening Soviet military buildup in the Far East. This also arouses our concern, particularly because of the Soviets' growing presence in north Korea through supply of advanced military equipment such as MIG23 jet fighters.

We are especially keen to the military aspect of Moscow-Pyongyang relations as it might adversely affect our efforts to reduce tension on the peninsula through inter-Korean dialogue. As hinted by Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state, it would be a fair assumption that the inter-Korean dialogue will be addressed in the Moscow discussion.

Unless Moscow is interested in destabilizing the Korean peninsula, it should use its influence with Pyongyang, which is apparently growing, to encourage north Korea to join in efforts to produce tangible results through inter-Korean dialogue for the good of establishing peace on the peninsula.

This month, south and north Korea are scheduled to hold economic and parliamentary talks along with the exchange of hometown visits by separated families and performances of folk art troupes, the first palpable achievement ever to be made as a result of the ongoing inter-Korean dialogue.

We are anxious to see that such progress is not hindered. Unfortunately, north Korea has yet to prove itself free of any ulterior motives and stratagems such as pursuing military adventurism and instigating social unrest in the south. Therefore, Pyongyang should be discouraged from making any misjudgment that would lead to military action. Instead, it should be encouraged to exhibit restraint by squarely looking at the realities.

Armacost also said that Soviet participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games would certainly be a subject in the Moscow meetings. We hope that the United States and the Soviets will join in making the Seoul Olympiad successful.

Following their arduous military buildup in East Asia, especially since the advent of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviets have managed to raise their political voice in this region. Their stepped-up military support for north Korea and a flexible approach toward Japan might be one such strategy.

Yet under no circumstances should any superpower strategy that is self-centered be allowed to impair out interests which also serve the cause of regional peace and prosperity. For our part, we should be able to chart our own fate.

NKDP DENIES LAWMAKERS ABETTED STUDENT DISTURBANCE

SK110019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rival political parties traded strongly worded statements yesterday, increasing friction over the alleged instigation by opposition politicians of a student demonstration.

The friction is expected to continue, adversely affecting the smooth operation of a regular National Assembly session starting Sept. 20.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party said that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] denied the "obvious fact" that two of its lawmakers, Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, had incited campus disturbances.

DJP vice spokesman Choe Sang-chin branded the denial as "a political, ethical and moral absurdity." Choe asserted it was a verified fact that the two NKDP lawmakers had abetted a student demonstration by passing an imprisoned student activist's message to demonstrating Korea University students. "If the opposition party regards our possible connivance at an illegal act as a display of political capability, we have no choice but to say that an exercise of political capability in that sense has reached a limit," he said. The vice spokesman added that the ruling DJP joins the people in "yearning for the establishment of the order of the rule of law" by taking legal action against every unlawful and illegal act. The statement was adopted at a daily meeting of senior officials.

The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, termed the booking of the of its lawmakers "a ridiculous political reprisal that revealed the limits of the incumbent regime to govern."

The statement, which was adopted at a meeting of the president and vice presidents, said that the NKDP reaffirmed the two lawmakers had visited the scene of campus unrest to perform their "basic duty" as politicians. The opposition party said that it rejected moves by the government and the ruling DJP to take legal action against the two lawmakers as an irrationality. Urging the DJP to retract its call for government intervention in opposition politicians' activities, the NKDP said, "We solemnly warn that a victory by violence is the beginning of a defeat."

Three NKDP vice presidents visited National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong to complain about what they called a flagrant infringement on lawmakers' activities. Reps. No Sung-twan, Yi Chung-chae and Kim Su-han asked Yi to demand, as the head of the legislature, that the government authorities suspend "serious threats" to lawmakers' parliamentary activities.

They told the speaker that Reps. Pak and Cho had visited the scene of campus unrest to gather information needed for their parliamentary activities.

Speaker Yi voiced deep concern about the political situation in the wake of the booking of the two NKDP lawmakers on a charge of instigating campus disturbances. He fell short of committing himself to supporting the opposition's demand, however.

The Council for Promotion [CPD] of Democracy joined the opposition NKDP in denouncing the accusation against the NKDP lawmakers and CPD members as "unreasonable and unconvincing." Saying the student assembly in question was held indoors "peacefully," the CPD claimed that it was never a disturbance. Pointing out the peacefulness of the assembly, it said that police waited for Ho In-hoe, the sponsor of the debating forum, to surrender himself.

STUDENT ACTIVISTS WARNED OF NORTH'S MANIPULATION

SK100036 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Campus Infiltration"]

[Text] The cracking of two spy rings headed by returnees from advanced schooling overseas highlights two features of Pyongyang espionage apparatus for coping with south Korea's tightened security and escalating student activism.

One aspect is the increased use by Pyongyang agents of our compatriots studying or residing abroad. Some have returned home for short visits or permanent settlement in the service of north Korea. Their stay abroad gives them opportunities for travel to north Korea and training as spies by north Korean operations.

The other is Pyongyang's increased accent on penetrating the student movement in the south. Active involvement of these student-turned-spies trained and directed by professional command posts outside the country results in turning our student movements more radical, systematic and leftist-oriented.

Twenty-two members of two espionage rings have been arrested by the National Security Planning Agency and the Defense Security Command. The groups were led by disaffected students who had been converted to communism and the revolutionary cause of north Korea while attending schools in the United States and West Germany.

Their ringleaders traveled to Pyongyang or East European countries for ideological brainwashing and technical training. Afterwards they were ordered to infiltrate south Korea, primarily into academic communities here with which they were already closely affiliated.

Following their return, their campaigns concentrated on agitating campus unrest and social disturbances in connection with the 1980 Kwangju incident and the recent seizure of the Seoul USIS building by means of reproducing and circulating subversive literature organizing fellow travelers and abetting naive and susceptible college students.

An official analysis of their propaganda showed that these agents were astute and deceptive enough to substitute terms such as the "people" or "masses" for the "proletariat," and "revolution for national liberation" for a "socialist revolution" with a view to avoiding adverse public reaction to their propaganda.

We repeatedly warned against the trap into which the nation's student activists have fallen. North Korean communists and their sympathizers are bent on taking advantage of such naivete. The nation must keep a zealous guard against the peril of spies.

GOVERNMENTAL 'REFORM CAMPAIGN' INITIATED

SK110055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday kicked off a nationwide "reform campaign" aimed at uprooting wrongdoing and enhancing the spirit of responsibility and creativeness among public servants.

Campaign guidelines were handed out during a special Cabinet meeting presided over by Prime Minister No Sin-yong yesterday afternoon.

Announcing the start of the reform drive, which comes abreast of the just-announced "self-reform" movement of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong said that the campaign would be continued until the nation's bureaucracy realizes "an advanced state."

"This campaign is not only designed to expel wrongdoing and absurdities but to encourage public servants to work in their own ways for the protection and development of democracy. It is also aimed at helping officialdom establish a forward-looking attitude, for its own development, and for the formation of a sound social atmosphere, as well as at providing solid ground for national development in the long run," said the minister, in his capacity as government spokesman.

Minister Yi stressed that the campaign calls for "voluntary participation" by public servants rather than compulsory enforcement. He said that the post-election loosening of social discipline, the prevalence of bogus or substandard products and the harassment of people by hoodlums were the major elements that had forced the government to launch the campaign.

During the campaign period, officials are urged to take responsibility for all matters they handle. They should abandon the conventional attitude of passing the responsibility on to their superiors. The officials should stand on the side of the people and should reflect citizens' opinions in policy-making through advance notice and public hearings.

Government offices will take the lead in economizing on public spending and will cut down various ceremonial events. To uproot wrongdoing by bureaucrats, all government offices will measure the "degree of integrity" of officials and will reflect the outcome in personnel management. When an official is guilty of wrong-doing, his superiors will be also held responsible.

In such services as taxation, sanitation and construction, where contacts between officials and citizens are frequent, officials will be assigned on a rotating basis. Government officials are, on the other hand, obliged to show a sound and frugal private life by leading an "exemplary family life" and by conducting the education of their children in a proper manner. They should separate official duties and private activities in their work, should promote dialogue among fellow officials and should provide honest and corruption-free service.

All the ministers and heads of government institutions will map out detailed enforcement plans which will demonstrate their "strong will" to carry out the reforms, according to the guidelines.

KIM YONG-SAM DEMANDS DEMOCRATIZATION SCHEDULE

SK100022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Washington -- Leading oppositionist Kim Yong-sam said here Saturday (Sept. 7) that the incumbent government in Seoul should present a schedule for democratization by next spring, the first anniversary of the Feb. 12 parliamentary elections.

Kim, who shares the chairmanship of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Tae-chung, also stressed that the Constitution should be revised by the end of next year to the effect of giving the people the right to choose the government. Speaking to some 1,200 Korean-Americans at Falls Church High School in the suburbs of Washington, he warned, "If democratization does not occur in a peaceful manner, coup or a mass revolution resorting to force may take place." He said if the governing power is transferred not through peaceful means but through some anomalous ways, the future of Korea will be decisively threatened. He asserted that he and Kim Tae-chung would work in union with each other until the time when the nation achieves democratization and thereafter, provoking great applause among the audience.

U.S. AMBASSADOR RECEIVES OPPOSITION PARTY HEADS

Meets With NKDP's Yi Min-u

SK100057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] said yesterday the NKDP does not want violence to continue on campuses. Discussing the nation's overall political situation with U.S. Amb. Richard Walker, Yi also said his party appeals to students and riot police to show restraint to prevent "an unhappy situation." The discussion took place as Walker invited Yi and two NKDP vice presidents, Yi Ki-taek and Yi Chung-chae, to a luncheon at his official residence in Seoul.

Yi Ki-taek quoted the U.S. envoy as having asked what the opposition party thinks of the campus situation in which radical students hurl stones and Molotov cocktails at riot police. In reply, the NKDP president said that students go to extremes because police deal sternly with them by firing pepper fog. Asked to comment on his party's policy toward north Korea, Yi said that the NKDP has remained a staunch anti-Communist party and that it is working on a policy toward Pyongyang.

Meets With KNP's Yi Man-sop

SK110025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party, met with U.S. Amb. Richard Walker yesterday and exchanged views on the domestic political situation.

They took up matters concerning campus disturbances, the opposition demand for constitutional revision, the campus stabilization bill and the operation of the regular National Assembly session opening Sept. 20, Yi said. The KNP leader declined to go further into detail about the meeting, saying it is diplomatic practice not to reveal the contents of an unofficial meeting. The meeting took place as the U.S. envoy invited Yi to a lunch at his official residence at Chong-dong, Seoul.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS KPRAF ACTIVITIES IN AUGUST

BK061008 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[From "Roundup of Salient Events in August" feature]

[Excerpt] On land, Thailand continued to fire artillery shells into our territory in an attempt to support the Pol Pot remnant bandits and other reactionary Cambodians who are sheltered on Thai territory. These groups infiltrated into our territory in order to try to retake their positions now occupied by our armed forces along the border. The shellings also provided support for other groups so that they could infiltrate deep into our territory to continue implementing their so-called rainy season plan. However, every Thai support act was shamefully defeated. As for the bandits, they were dealt heavy blows by our revolutionary armed forces and the Vietnamese volunteer army, which are always vigilant in intercepting the enemies.

According to the total results, in 243 battles in August, we put out of action more than 1,000 enemy soldiers, including 323 killed on the spot, 109 wounded, and 215 taken prisoner. Another 377 enemy soldiers and 277 misled persons were persuaded to quickly surrender to the state authorities. We seized an assortment of 515 weapons, 550 kg of TNT, 12 boats, (?15) 2-watt radio sets, 7 telephones, 1 generator, 11 metric tons and 300 kg of food supplies, and a large quantity of military materiel. Furthermore, 20 refugees, 1 car, and almost 2,000 rounds of assorted ammunition were destroyed by our forces.

On 24 August, Thai soldiers, in cooperation with a group of Sereika soldiers and with the support of 105- and 155-mm artillery fire from Thai territory, attempted to retake a position of Unit U of C Brigade [Kang Pol] near Area 537. However, with high proletarian internationalist spirit, our forces stood their ground. The enemies were forced to retreat disgracefully to Thai territory, leaving behind 20 bodies on the battlefield. We also seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel.

Early in August, two groups of our militiamen and army units in Kompong Thom Province cooperated with a group of Vietnamese volunteers in patrolling the isolated northeastern part of the province. We ambushed and killed four enemy soldiers, including a Sereika officer. We seized a pistol, two boats, and an AK; a B-40 rocket launcher was lost in the water.

VODK: 15 CASUALTIES IN SIEM REAP TOWN SHELLING

BK110254 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Our National Army and guerrillas shelled an area near the high school in Siem Reap town on 3 September. We killed 5 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others for a total of 15 casualties. We also destroyed a quantity of military materiel.

Long Live our valiant and courageous National Army and guerrillas and people on the Siem Reap battlefield!

SALI VONGKHAMSAO LEAVES FOR CSSR, HUNGARY, GDR

BK071055 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Vientiane, September 07 (OANA-KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, left here this morning heading a Lao state planning delegation to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the GDR.

The Lao delegation is to confer with the Czechoslovak, Hungarian and GDR sides on their bilateral cooperation during the second five-year economic development program of Lao 1986-90.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC, minister of interior. Czechoslovak Ambassador Jiri Myslivecek, GDR Ambassador Dietrich Jarek, and Hungarian Charge d'affaires A.I. Mihaly Illes were among the well-wishers.

THAI COUP SHOWS 'LACK OF POLITICAL STABILITY'

BK100512 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Lack of Stability in Thai Political Circles"]

[Text] On the morning of 9 September, Thai radio stations reported that a revolutionary party led by General Soem na Nakhon had announced the seizure of power in Thailand at 0600 on 9 September. Later, on the afternoon of the same day, there were announcements that the government continued to hold power throughout the country and that a state of emergency went into effect on the afternoon of 9 September. At the same time, an announcement was issued calling on those who had identified themselves as members of the revolutionary party to surrender to government authorities.

Even though Thailand is one of the leading countries in the world that are riddle with coups, these events show once again to the whole world that there is a lack of stability in Thailand's political circles.

As everyone knows, during the more than 5 decades since 1932 when Thailand adopted a system of constitutional monarchy following a coup in the Pridi Phanomyong regime, Thailand has had 4 constitutions, including the latest one which was promulgated in 1982; the parliament has been dissolved 4 times; 14 coups have taken place, including the reform in 1977; and there have been 46 cabinets and 16 prime ministers, including Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. These events have directly affected Thailand's economic and social life, thus causing all-round, unsolvable crises in Thailand at present. This is clearly illustrated by the following:

By early 1985, the government's debt increased from 10,805 million baht to 19,000 million baht and the rate of inflation increased by at least 10 to 15 percent. At the same time, the unemployment rate increased to 10.9 percent -- a dangerous rate for a developing country like Thailand. The number of unemployed people, including the seasonally unemployed and those temporarily terminated from their jobs, has increased to as many as 10 million throughout the country.

Moreover, thousands of cases involving robbery, burglary, murder, and rape occur every minute. All this is a consequence of the dirty hands of various groups in the Thai ruling circles. Every group and every party has taken advantage of the economic and social difficulties to stage a coup in order to gain power.

Once their objectives were met, these groups have not tried to seek ways to resolve public and national problems. As a result, those who are directly affected and become victims are only the Thai peasants, people, and poor workers earning a living from hand to mouth.

As everyone knows, each year thousands of poor Thai people and their children become ill and die pitifully due to poverty. Moreover, because of their serious economic difficulties, Thai people are forced by the need to earn money for their own survival to do anything -- even to sell themselves if they are women or to do things that offend other people, even though they realize that such activities run counter to humanitarian principles.

From this true situation, the Thai people of all strata, particularly the Thai intellectuals, should understand well that social problems are closely related to the settlement of economic problems and that economic crises follow political crises. Therefore, it is clear that the current all-round crises in Thailand are the result of the lack of political stability prevailing in Thailand for several decades.

Therefore, the fact that Radio Thailand announced on the morning of 9 September the seizure of power in Thailand by a revolutionary party led by General Soem na Nakhon and that later on the same day the government announced that it continued to hold power and later declared a state of emergency and called on the revolutionary party to surrender reflects the lack of political stability in this country. This will only further harm the deteriorating economic and social situation in Thailand, thus directly harming the living conditions of the Thai people, particularly the poor Thai people and peasants in the northeast.

Nevertheless, based in the true situation in the past, the Thai people might have learned their bitter lesson from their poor life caused by the lack of political stability and by conflicts and contention for power among various groups in the Thai ruling circles at present.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 9 SEP COUP ATTEMPT

Colonel: Coupists Fly to U.S.

BK110150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Coup leaders Colonel Manun and Wing Commander Manat Rupkhachon left Bangkok for Singapore in an Air Force Avro plane on Monday evening, Colonel Prachak Sawangchit, a former "Young Turk" army officer, claimed in an interview yesterday. Accompanied by two loyal aides, the two brothers later flew to the United States, he said adding that the four men were seen off by two senior army officers.

However, an informed police source told the BANGKOK POST that police yesterday found an army car and an air force vehicle together with five M16 assault rifles abandoned near the Thai-Burmese border in Tha Muang District of Kanchanaburi Province. The source said that police suspected the two vehicles were used by the coup plotters to escape from the country, perhaps to Burma. The source added that police stationed in provinces bordering Burma were on alert to prevent the coup plotters from fleeing the country.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking military source said that Manun and Manat were allowed a safe passage out of the country in exchange for the safe return of Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi who was held in custody by the rebels at the Supreme Command.

Col Prachak, who played a key role in the "April Fool's Day" coup in 1981 also claimed that he tried to contact Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, commander of the First Army Region, to avoid bloodshed between government and rebel forces.

He maintained that he did not know anything about the coup until about 1 a.m. on Monday after which he tried to find out who was behind the attempt. He said that his first attempt to contact Lt-Gen Phichit directly was not successful and eventually he phoned the commander's wife and got through.

Col Prachak claimed that he offered to mediate with Col Manun, his former classmate and close friend, to avoid bloodshed between government and rebel forces. He further claimed that Lt-Gen Phichit accepted his offer and then he asked the general to dispatch an aide to take him to a meeting with the coup makers at the Supreme Command. "I waited for a long time and no one showed up," he said, adding that he learned later that someone had gone to see Col Manun at the rebels' headquarters and some sort of gentleman's agreement was struck. Manun said his brother, Manat, and two aides, he said, were allowed to leave the country.

Giving two reasons prompting Manun to stage the coup, Col Prachak said that Manun was in a position similar to a "cornered dog" pressed and intimidated from all directions so that he had to fight to the end. Secondly, he said Manun felt that the economic and social situation of the country was in such a bad shape that only through a change of government would it improve -- if not reversed.

He blamed the Government for failing to solve the country's problems, particularly economic problems, and called on certain cabinet ministers to resign "to allow people who are more resourceful and capable to take charge." He also called for a snap election "to open opportunities for more capable people to get into the government to solve the country's problems."

He praised Manun as being a man of strong convictions who was dedicated to his country. "His departure, probably for good, represents a loss of a good person."

Speaking on the military involvement in the coup, Col Prachak said: "Every soldier is taught to be patriotic. Though they may be slightly over-patriotic and tend to solve problems through violent means, they understand the democratic system. Soldiers obey orders and are governed by rules. When (the coup) is unsuccessful, they give themselves up to avoid bloodshed."

He warned that if a change was attempted by civilians, it would not be controlled. He added that Col Manun might have thought that other army officers would join him when he staged the coup attempt.

Military, Police on Full Alert

BK110253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Military and police authorities have been placed on full alert as the official investigation began yesterday to identify the masterminds of Monday's coup attempt.

Military sources said that at least four retired and one active senior military officer was being investigated for alleged involvement in the attempted power seizure which ended with five persons killed and 59 others wounded. The sources said that the five senior military officers being investigated for alleged involvement in the coup attempt included former Supreme Commander Gen Soem na Nakhoon, one-time Army Deputy Commander-in-Chief Gen Yot Thephasadin, former Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, ex-Deputy Supreme Commander ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Krasae Intharathat and ACM Arun Phromthep, currently deputy supreme commander.

Police sources also said that investigators were also preparing to arrest a number of labour leaders who were actively involved in the power seizure plot and openly tried to instigate mass unrest at the Royal Plaza.

The coup leaders, Col Manun Rupkhachon and his brother Wing Commander Manat, are believed to have already left the country for Singapore en route to the United States. The sources said that the investigation was aimed at establishing who was involved in the abortive coup, and to what extent.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in his first press conference after his return from Indonesia on Monday evening said that the government would give justice to every person alleged to have been involved in the incident. The premier yesterday agreed to meet the press on conditions set by his aide that the questions be sent in advance and that no additional questions be asked during the press conference.

Gen Prem yesterday morning met with commanders of the three armed forces, senior military officers and later with Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek at his Sisao Thewet residence before travelling to the Government House in the afternoon where he was briefed about Monday's incident by Deputy Prime Minister Prachusap Suntharangkun, National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri and National Central Intelligence Office Chief Piya Chakkaphak.

Yesterday, Police Department Chief Gen Narong Mahanon was appointed to chair a 30-man police investigation committee to investigate the coup. His deputy Lt-Gen Suthat Sukhumwat is heading an interrogation team which was yesterday reported to have started questioning a number of military officers present at the Supreme Command Headquarters at Sanam Suapa.

Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told reporters that authorities so far have not placed any person under arrest. "The main emphasis now is to bring normalcy back to the country as soon as possible."

Gen Prem said yesterday that the government was expected to be able to revoke its order putting Bangkok under a state of emergency in a few days. The order was issued on Monday. The situation will be considered by the Internal Security Command under Gen Athit, he said.

The government, he said, would follow official procedures in considering legal action against the coup plotters. The matter is now being urgently carried out by investigators.

Yesterday, military and police authorities were placed on full alert and checkpoints were set up last night by soldiers and policemen. The alert was ordered by Gen Athit and Gen Narong.

Gen Prem yesterday declined to comment on the alleged role of Gen Kriangsak in the coup, saying only that the leader of the National Democracy Party -- a partner in his coalition government -- was reported to be present at the coup headquarters. An investigation will be made, he said, adding that every party will be given justice by the government. The coup was an expensive lesson and not a way to solve the country's problems, Gen Prem said.

First Army Division sources yesterday also disclosed that First Cavalry Regiment Commander Col Bunsong Phattharasongkhram and 4th Cavalry Battalion Commander Lt-Col Phinit Chomphrom would also come under investigation in connection with the coup attempt. Col Bunsong was reportedly detained by coup plotters while trying to persuade them from giving up the plan.

The First Cavalry Regiment is in charge of the 4th Cavalry Battalion whose tanks were used in the coup bid.

Lt-Col Phinit, although not involved in the plot, could face action in his capacity as commander of the 4th Cavalry Battalion for failing to stop his men from taking part in the attempted coup.

Prem, Athit To See King

BK110820 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this afternoon left for a Royal audience with His Majesty the King in Narathiwat, the second since the abortive coup on Monday. In the surprise mission, the Prime Minister was accompanied by Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek and First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit.

It was not immediately known why the Prime Minister and the top military leaders were seeking an audience with His Majesty. But informed sources said it was possible that Gen Prem might report new developments on the abortive coup.

Gen Prem left his Sisao Thewet residence shortly before 1 p.m. to board a special Air Force plane at Don Muang Military Airport. Gen Athit arrived at the airport at 1.20 p.m. with his aides who drove through a crowd of reporters without making a stop to give interview. Shortly after he was followed by Gen Prem.

All newsmen were blocked at the entrance to the airport by armed air force security guards.

The plane left Don Muang airport at about 1.30 p.m, and was scheduled to arrive in Narathiwat at 3 p.m.

Lt-Gen Phichit was to have escorted three retired generals implicated in Monday's coup for an audience with His Majesty the King yesterday. However, he did not go.

Emergency To Last 'Few' Days

BK110429 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot said yesterday the state of emergency declared at the height of the coup attempt on Monday will remain in effect for "a few more days."

The minister said the government has set up a committee to investigate those involved in the abortive coup. He said many civilians are believed to be involved but did not elaborate.

Describing the attempted coup as a "shame" for the country, Gen Sitthi said he felt deeply sorry for the five people who were killed in the shooting during the coup. "And this excludes the reputation of the country whose damage cannot be assessed," he added.

The minister also noted that certain people whose identities were known to the authorities jumped on the bandwagon with the coup makers.

Asked when the state of emergency should be lifted, the minister said: "Though we are confident that the situation is now fully back to normal, we will have to wait for another two or three days before lifting the state of emergency."

Gen Sitthi signed the announcement proclaiming the state of emergency at around 1 pm on Monday when the government forces had almost regained full control of the situation.

He said it would not be difficult to find out whether those who joined the coup did so willingly or because of intimidation.

Commenting on the damage caused by the fighting between the rebel and government forces, Gen Sitthi said owners of properties which were damaged can ask for compensation from the government. He said the Public Welfare Department was extending preliminary assistance to those people.

Prem on Fate of Plotters

BK101537 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Report with portions recorded on 10 September news conference with Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House in Bangkok]

[Text] [Begin Prem recording] The internal peacekeeping headquarters, acting on behalf of the government, has avoided the use of violence and practiced restraint as well as resorted to negotiations, since we are all Thai, to safeguard unity among the people in the country.

Regarding the question as to when the state of emergency will be lifted, the Internal Peacekeeping Headquarters, according to procedure, will make a recommendation on whether it is still necessary to impose the state of emergency before the government can take action. I think that the state of emergency can be lifted within the next 2 or 3 days. I reiterate that this depends on the decision to be made by the internal peacekeeping headquarters. [end recording]

Regarding further actions to be taken in dealing with those who were involved in the unrest, the prime minister said:

[Begin recording] There will be an urgent investigation to learn the facts. Every case will be handled in accordance with the existing rules and regulations or the country's laws. The investigative authorities have already appointed a committee.

As for the third question, on how many plotters have left the country, I do not know many details about this because I returned after the incident had ended. However, the Internal Peacekeeping Headquarters will later inform me about the incident in detail.

The fourth question is how many plotters were behind the coup and whether General Kriangsak was involved. We must consider the case impartially and thoroughly. I believe that you also agree that it is not easy to draw a clear conclusion. However, action must be taken to investigate the matter to discover the facts so that everyone can defend his own rights and freedom. I emphasized during my meeting with the police director general a moment ago that we must act quickly and carefully and ensure fairness for all parties concerned. As for the case of former Prime Minister Kriangsak, we only know that he was present together with other people at Sanam Suapa. We will have to investigate this matter. [end recording]

Asked his feelings about the two coup attempts that occurred during the rule of his government, Gen Prem Tinsulanon said:

[Begin recording] My government is the first one that has faced such incidents twice. I personally disagree with such a method of solving problems. I believe we still have better and more effective methods that are acceptable to the majority of the people. They should know the correct methods, which are not complicated or violent. I sympathize with those innocent people who have suffered adverse consequences. In other words, I pity the people who were forced to share in the unfortunate consequences. I regret this and worry about those people, as I said when I was in Hat Yai. I am concerned about our fraternal people, who are suffering from the consequences of the incident, which should not have happened because it was too expensive. [end recording]

Prem Told To Remain in Jakarta

BK110433 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was told not to return to Thailand in an official statement sent by the coup plotters to him on Monday, the day he was scheduled to return to Bangkok.

An informed source who accompanied Gen Prem's delegation during an official, two-day, visit to Jakarta said that the statement, received by the Thai Embassy, was signed by the "revolutionary council."

The statement also named Lt-Gen Chantharakupt Sirisut and Gen Prem's aide, Maj-Gen Mongkon Amphonphisit as persons told not to return to the country.

The statement added that others not named in the list could return to Bangkok but must report directly to the Supreme Command headquarters after arriving.

The source said that the Thai Embassy was first informed of the stirrings of a possible coup at 5 a.m. At that state the report noted that there was a (military) move under way, the source told the POST, adding that Maj-Gen Mongkon was constantly in contact with developments in Bangkok. The source said Maj-Gen Mongkon was kept informed of the situation by Deputy Army Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan and Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

The source said it wasn't until about 7:30 a.m. that the close circle of officials, notified of the coup attempt, began to realise that the situation in Bangkok was "getting serious." Even when the news agency REUTER reported that a coup was under way Gen Prem showed no reaction.

Communications between Jakarta and Bangkok were slow because it was difficult to place calls swiftly from Jakarta, the source added.

Once the coup attempt was confirmed, the source said that Thai officials were assigned to sound out whether President Suharto, who was scheduled to meet Gen Prem later in the morning, was willing to meet the premier. President Suharto replied that their scheduled 10 a.m. meeting "was still on."

Most members of the delegation, which included government officials and businessmen knew that a coup was under way but did not have details of up-to-date information, the source said. Gen Prem, however, first hinted that he had received the rebels' "order" when he told that "we can't go home now" when he met them briefly before his meeting with President Suharto. The source added that during his talks with Gen Prem, President Suharto, who already knew of the coup plot, told the premier that he could stay in Indonesia for as long as he liked.

The source said that the Thai delegation left Jakarta at 2.30 p.m. but instead of heading for Bangkok as most thought they would, they landed at Hat Yai at 5 p.m. The premier was back in Bangkok by 9 p.m.

During the flight Gen Prem did not say a word and was deep in thought, the source said, adding that the premier did not eat and only drank coffee. "Although we knew of the situation in Bangkok no one dared ask him about what he thought," the source said.

Ukrit: Parliament 'Unaffected'

BK110610 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 11 Sep 85

[10 September statement by Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin at Parliament Building in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Text] The Parliament is unaffected by the failed attempt to stage a coup d'etat because the parliament and the democratic system under the present Constitution still exist. The Parliament will continue carrying out its duties.

The Parliament will begin its extraordinary session on 12 September, when the House of Representatives will meet to consider the draft fiscal budget. On the afternoon of 13 September, the Senate will meet to consider several draft bills that have been passed by House committees.

On Monday, 16 September, the Senate is scheduled to meet to debate the draft fiscal budget as well as several draft bills that have been passed by the House of Representatives so that all business can be accomplished during this extraordinary session.

Ukrit on Democratic Process

BK110409 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin yesterday called on the nation to use the parliamentary system to address all its problems, including those within the military, so as to eliminate further pressure to stage coups d'etat.

"If every one uses the parliamentary system to tackle all the problems in the country, including military problems, and became accustomed to it then I think there will be no more coups," Dr Ukrit said. "It takes a long time to do this. Even Greece, the birthplace of democracy, suffered coups. And France, during De Gaulle's time, also experienced an attempted coup but it was not successful since the people had come to accept democracy."

He said that many countries with long experience of democratic rule had also been threatened with coups until the time when people became accustomed to using the democratic process to solve their country's problems. This then led to a conviction that democracy was the best for the country and coup attempts no longer tolerated, Dr Ukrit said.

Asked if Monday's coup attempt did not have a bad effect on Thailand's democratic development, Dr Ukrit said that it might cause people to have less faith in the stability of the system as well as have repercussions on Thailand's image overseas. He added, however, "If we look at the other side, it also shows a positive point that the democratic system and Parliament is at present accepted by a large majority of the people."

He said that Monday's coup attempt will not affect the scheduled parliamentary sessions. The Lower House is scheduled for the second and third readings of the Budget Bill on Thursday and on other legislation the following morning. The Senate is scheduled to debate various legislation and the Budget Bill on Friday afternoon and next Monday morning. He said that if the Lower House should need more time on Friday then the Senate meeting that afternoon would be postponed to Monday afternoon.

Coupists' Order on Hoarding

BK091812 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0355 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "fifth order" of Revolutionary Party signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] To prevent the people from difficulty in their livelihood, the Revolutionary Party prohibits any act of hoarding or increasing prices of commodities. Any defiance will face strong punishment as the head of the Revolutionary Party deems necessary.

The administrative officials and police are assigned to execute this order and watch possible violations of this order which, if any, must be reported to the head of the Revolutionary Party at once.

The order takes effect immediately. Ordered on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Coupists on Economic Policy

BK091711 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0335 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "15th announcement" of Revolutionary Party, signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] Since the fraternal Thai people have been agonizingly suffering from the economic problems that General Prem Tinsulanon's government is unable to resolve, the Revolutionary Party is forced to take over the national administrative power so that immediate actions can be launched to relieve the people's hardship. The Revolutionary Party will improve the country's economic structure in compliance with the development of the country on the basis of self-reliance, as follows:

A. On agriculture:

1. Since Thailand is an agricultural country, land is the major factor of the country's production. Therefore, the Revolutionary Party will accelerate the land reform program for agriculture nationwide. Every Thai farmer will have his own land to earn his living. This will also encourage farmers to take better care of their farmland. At the same time, the party will accelerate the development of irrigation systems to provide water for all farmers and enable them to increase their production. In so doing, the tambon councils will be assigned to be directly in charge of such a program.
2. The party will design the agricultural production plan in accordance with the demands of both domestic and foreign markets to eliminate the problem of low crop prices. The cultivation areas of each crop must be clearly designated. Moreover, the Revolutionary Party will accelerate the development of the effective production and marketing systems to cope with the competition in the world market and use technology to reduce production costs.
3. Efforts will be made to increase farmers' income through the application of modern science and technology to develop agricultural production and fix crop prices for farmers so that Thai crops can compete in the world market.
4. The Revolutionary Party will promote the production of crops that can be used as raw materials for industries for both domestic consumption and export.

B. On industry:

1. The development of export-oriented industries must be aimed at the competition in the world market. The government and private sectors must join hands in establishing the market institute for exports. The institute will be controlled by the private sector, with support of the government in charge of the marketing system and of providing information for producers. More attention will be accorded to foreign markets. Regarding the developed industries, the Revolutionary Party will use its political party as a major tool for bargaining to open more markets for the industrial products.

Ineffective marketing measures will abort the development of the export-oriented industries that can adversely affect the country's economy as a whole. Quality and low production cost will be stressed in development of export-oriented industries. The marketing measures must be used as the indicators of the production of industrial goods in order to prevent existing competition within the country.

2. The Revolutionary Party will protect the export-oriented industries that require local raw materials and use of labor force so that they can compete in the world market. The small industries in provincial areas are entitled to the same treatment.

3. Special incentives and privileges will be rendered to the agricultural tool manufacturers to further promote the development of this type of industry. In particular, it will encourage the use of technology in agriculture, which will turn to reduce production cost.

4. The Revolutionary Party will promote the research and development of industrial technology in proper proportion to the development of the country to reduce dependence on technology [asheard.]

5. The Revolutionary Party will revoke all complicated rules and regulations that hinder development of industries and improve efficiency of the relevant government agencies in line with development of industries. The current official system is the major obstacle to the development of the country's economy.

6. The Revolutionary Party will create confidence for entrepreneurs in business and industries that generate jobs and contribute to the country's production. In so doing, no tax increase will be levied on them.

C. On trade:

1. The Revolutionary Party will develop the free trade system and refrain from and prevent trade protectionism.

2. The Revolutionary Party will develop the marketing system so that it can be strong enough to cope with competition in the world market.

3. The Revolutionary Party will reduce the imports of all luxurious goods and encourage the Thai people to buy and use more Thai products so as to eliminate the problem of foreign trade deficits.

4. The Revolutionary Party will promote the exports of both agricultural and industrial goods. Special attention must be given to quality and low production costs to enable Thai goods to compete in the world market.

5. The Revolutionary Party will find mechanisms to deal with foreign trade to ensure better performance in competing in the world market. The commerce and foreign ministries will be assigned to jointly find new foreign markets for Thailand's major products.

D. On finance:

1. The Revolutionary Party will mobilize capital for investment in the country in order to reduce the foreign debt burden.

2. The fiscal budget will be designed in accordance with the national social and economic development plan.

3. The Revolutionary Party will improve the efficiency of the taxation system on the basis of justice and equality.

E. On the elimination of poverty and unemployment:

1. The distribution of resources must be made to give more benefit to the rural people and the poor.

2. The Revolutionary Party will promote vocational training for the people by stressing the ability to produce in accordance with the market demand.

3. The Revolutionary Party will provide state welfare for low-income earners and refrain from increasing service charges for state-owned facilities.

4. The Revolutionary Party will accelerate efforts to solve the unemployment problem through measures that can produce results immediately. At the beginning, the Revolutionary Party will find jobs for unemployed graduates as soon as possible to avoid the waste of the country's human resources.

The Revolutionary Party will later inform the fraternal people about the line of actions and plans to achieve these goals.

Announced on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Coupists on Press Censorship

BK091846 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0323 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "11th announcement" of Revolutionary Party signed by General Soem na Nakhon

[Text] The Revolutionary Party announces that it realizes the importance of the press, and therefore will not impose press censorship at this moment. Newspapers may be published without censorship or control by the printing officers' advisory board. The Revolutionary Party believes that newspapers will cooperate with this takeover by reporting the facts and truth about the developments and that their views are sincere and constructive for the country and the people.

Any newspaper that presents news with destructive intentions, reports that are unfair and untrue, will be halted by the revolutionary power, which would deem the measure necessary for the sake of national security and peace and order of the people. Especially newspapers that act as mouthpieces for foreigners or for ideologies posing a threat to the nation, religion, and monarchy, that try to incite rifts within the nation either directly or indirectly, will be subjected to harsh measures.

Announced on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Coupists on Military Policy

BK091902 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0408 GMT 9 Sep 85

[9 September "Sixth announcement" of Revolutionary Party signed by General Soem na Nakhon]

[Text] The country must have stability and the capability of defending itself in both normal and war time. Therefore, the Revolutionary Party attaches significance to the military and stability policy. To defend national independence, sovereignty, survival, and tranquillity of the country and people, the Revolutionary Party wishes to announce the principles of its policy regarding the country's military and stability as follows:

1. National stability, independence, sovereignty, survival, and tranquillity of the country and people must be safeguarded and treasured as one does his own life.
2. The Revolutionary Party will develop the potential of the Armed Forces' war equipment and personnel to achieve reliable capability in defending the country.
3. The Revolutionary Party will formulate the strategy and tactics to maintain stability in accordance with the Armed Forces' conditions and capabilities. This is to guarantee the goal set forth in Item 1.
4. The Revolutionary Party will promote the development of military education and technology so as to enable the country to be more self reliant in the military and stability areas.
5. Welfare programs will be sufficiently provided for all military units. In particular, impartial progress in military careers will be ensured to create good morale for military personnel in carrying out their official duties.
6. The Revolutionary Party will promote discipline among the people and their readiness to be quickly and systematically mobilized for the defense of the country in time of need.

The Revolutionary Party will later inform the fraternal people about its line of actions and plans to achieve these goals.

Announced on 9 September 1985

[Signed] General Soem na Nakhon, head of the Revolutionary Party

Labor Leaders' Role Viewed

BK100810 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Labour leaders who took part in the attempted coup yesterday might have suspected something was afoot as long as three weeks ago when they prepared a new set of labour protection measures, a reliable labour source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The source alleged that two former administrative members of the State Railway of Thailand labour union approached him to draft the legislation three weeks ago but did not tell him what they were for.

He also said that a former student activist and a communist defector, both of whom have been active in the labour movement, had planned to involve the labourers in the attempted coup.

His belief in a conspiracy was backed up later by Bangkok Mass Transit Authority (BMTA) managing director Phichet Sathirachawan who was held captive at the BMTA office by rebel labour leaders. Mr Phichet, who later managed to escape, told the Internal Security Operations Command that two labour leaders and two activists arrived at the BMTA in the morning with some rebel soldiers and kept him prisoner until his escape in the afternoon.

About two thousand labourers were brought to the Royal Plaza in the afternoon and formed into a human shield around the rebel tanks to prevent government troops from opening fire at the rebels. A labour leader reportedly tried to convince people in the area to join his group as a human shield and move towards the First Division in front of the rebel tanks. None, however would follow him. He then reportedly harangued the crowd, attacking the government and trying to gain sympathy for the cause of the coup plotters.

The labour source said that the labour leaders joined the coup attempt on the condition that the so-called "revolutionary council" would adopt their labour proposals if they gained power.

Chit Fund Operator Involved

BK110435 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Bangkok Mass Transit Authority [BMTA] Director-General Phichet Sathirachawan claimed yesterday that fugitive chit fund operator Ekkayut Anchabut had coordinated with rebel military leaders to take over the city bus company offices during Monday's abortive coup attempt. The BMTA chief also alleged that Ekkayut was in charge of a military-labour union takeover at the state enterprise's Pratunam offices on Monday.

Phichet also claimed that city bus union leader Somchai Sisunthonbohan was the first to lead the military-labour takeover of the BMTA Pratunam office. He alleged that former railway union leader Sawat Lukdot and railway union employee Prathin Thamrongchoi were also involved.

Ekkayut is the managing director of the now-defunct Chartered Interaction Company accused of violating the chit fund act.

Wawat and Prathin were present at the Royal Plaza on Monday urging onlookers to march in support of rebel forces to the First Army Division Headquarters.

Phichet met with Criminal Investigation Bureau police yesterday after questioning his staf about Monday's events at the bmta offices.

He said that according to BMTA Deputy Managing Director Thawon Chanthai and Operations Office Chief Sombat Unsombat, the city bus offices were seized at around 4.30 a.m. Mrs Thawon's secretary, Chinthana Sirungruang confirmed Phicnet's statement. She told the BANGKOK POST that the doorman's log book noted that about 100 military and Air Force personnel took over the offices after 4.00 a.m.

Phichet claimed that after Somchai led the rebel force into the offices, a Mercedes-Benz 280s arrived and Ekkayut got out dressed in a khaki safari suit and holding a walkie-talkie. The troops were ordered to stop anyone from entering the building, Phichet said.

He claimed that according to his staff, Ekkayut and Somchai left with a group of rangers and picked up Mrs Thawon and Sombat at their homes in Muban Seri. Mrs Thawon's husband told the POST last night that his wife had been picked up at home by Ekkayut.

Phichet said that Mrs Thawon, Sombat, Ekkayut and Sombat arrived back at the BMTA between 6.00 and 7.00 a.m. The BMTA chief claimed that Sawat, Pratin and labour activist Somphong Sakkhui, a former Ramkhamhaeng University student, arrived later. He added that Ekkayut forced Mrs Thawon to provide 17 city buses for their use. He said that the labour leaders wanted to use the buses to take other labourers and civilians to the Royal Plaza. Phichet said that Ekkayut wanted more buses but they were not available.

At about 9.00 a.m. Ekkayut ordered Mrs Thawon to call other transport labour union leaders to the BMTA offices, Phichet said, adding that Nun Suthinphuk, SRT [State Railway of Thailand] secretary general arrived soon thereafter. Phichet alleged that during the early morning hours Ekkayut chaired meetings in which the labour leaders and unionist participated.

Phichet said that bus union chief Somchai thought that he was not in Bangkok, since he had been scheduled to fly to Korea on Sunday. But Phichet said he changed his plans and rescheduled his trip for Monday. The BMTA chief said he was asked to come to the office at about 10.00 a.m. and arrived at about 11.00 a.m. Phichet said he was immediately held in custody, adding that Ekkayut was not present when he arrived but met him later at midday.

The BMTA chief said that when he met Ekkayut, the chit fund operator appeared extremely confident saying that the coup was sure to succeed. Phichet claimed that while Ekkayut was in the office all soldiers listened to his orders. The BMTA chief also claimed that at one point Ekkayut phoned Phaya Thai police, telling them he was calling from the rebel headquarters. He quoted Ekkayut as saying that the rebels had won, and that six policemen were needed to block the road in front of the offices.

Ekkayut, Phichet claimed, was in constant contact through telephone and walkie-talkie with military rebels at Supreme Command, answering to the codename of "Sing Nung" (Lion One). He said that when the attempted coup looked as if it might fail, Ekkayut fled with a number of soldiers around 2.30 p.m.

Phichet said he then went to the 11th Infantry Regiment Headquarters at Bang Khen and reported to Deputy Army Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan. He later returned with a number of policemen but all soldiers and labour leader had fled.

Motion Against Kriangsak

BK110431 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] An opposition MP said yesterday he was preparing an urgent motion to expel Gen Kriangsak Chamanan from Parliament, saying that he refused to believe that the former prime minister was forced to participate in Monday's abortive coup attempt. Two other MPs, including one from Gen Kriangsak's National Democratic Party [NDP], said they would support the ouster move which is being planned by Chat Thai MP for Yasothon, Suthin Chaichit.

Mr Suthin said Gen Kriangsak, "can't say that he was forced into it. That is a totally unacceptable excuse." Gen Kriangsak is leader of the National Democratic Party, one of four parties that make up the Government coalition.

Mr Suthin, a member of the Siam Democratic faction of the Chat Thai Party, said he is drafting an urgent motion to call on the House to expel Gen Kriangsak from Parliament and strip him of his MP status. Under the Constitution, such a motion would need the signatures of at least a quarter of the total MPs of both houses.

Mr Suthin said he would call on MPs from every political party in the House to sign the motion. He also urged on Gen Kriangsak to voluntarily resign as an MP.

One NDP MP, Wiwatthanachai na Kalasin (Kalasin), said he would support the ouster motion if he obtained further information on his party leader's role in the coup bid.

Social Democratic Party MP Klaeo Norapati (Khon Kaen) said the coup attempt is a result of the country's deteriorating economic problems. He said the Government should recognise the point and reshuffle the Cabinet replacing Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek, Agriculture Minister Narong Wongwan and Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun. Huntrakun. He warned that failure to do this would "leave the problem hanging and invite further similar coup attempts."

He also called on the Government to take strict action against anyone implicated in the coup bid. It's apparent that after the coup attempt failed, a plane was arranged for coup leaders Col Manun and his brother Manat, to flee the country to Singapore. We have been too lenient too many times and....they should be punished," Mr Klaeo said.

He said besides those who were named by the rebels as coup leaders, including Gen Soem na Nakhon and Gen Yot Tephasadin, there are still "others who have been involved in staging it" and they too should also be punished. He gave as an example labour leaders who have attempted to stir the public in support of the rebel troops.

Mr Klaeo also said he supported Mr Suthin's move to launch a motion to oust Gen Kriangsak from the House.

Loyalty to Manun as Motivation

BK100300 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Rebels who joined yesterday's abortive coup d'etat are officers formerly under the command of 'Young Turk' leader Col. Manun Rupkhachon before he was discharged from the Army after the April Fool's Day coup attempt in 1981.

An army officer who was among the rebels said that all the soldiers who participated in the attempted power seizure had joined because of their deep loyalty to Col Manun. Most of the officers held ranks between sublieutenant and captain and had received either financial or educational support, or promotion from Col Manun, formerly commander of the 4th Cavalry Battalion and Regiment.

"I received my rank from Boss [preceding word in italics] Manun. I have faith in him and I'm ready to die for him," Lt Son Lankhunhot told reporters as the news of the imminent defeat of the rebels was learnt. The officer, a deputy company commander who was talking to reporters at the Royal Plaza, said that he was waiting for an order from Col Manun on what to do next.

A rebel source said that about 200 troops from the 4th Cavalry Battalion and about 30 Special Warfare Centre soldiers in Saraburi had joined the coup. They left the province in small separate groups from 8 p.m. on Sunday in civilian clothes before using tanks from the battalion base at Kiak Kai in Bangkok to take over important government offices and buildings in the city before dawn.

The group was joined by about 300 soldiers of the Air Force's Security Force under the command of Col Manun's younger brother, Wing Cmdr Manat Rupkhchon.

FORCES ON BURMESE BORDER PLACED ON ALERT

BK110427 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 85 p 6

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Troops along the Thai-Burmese border were put on alert following fierce clashes between two minority groups, an official source said yesterday. The source said combined forces of Wah National Army (WNA), Kuomintang [KMT] and Shan State Army on Monday morning surrounded Doi Pangthong in Wiang Haeng Sub-district, the headquarters of the Shan United Army [SUA], and both sides traded heavy and small arms fire all day. A WNA soldier was seriously wounded and admitted to Fang District Hospital yesterday, the source said.

The source said KMT troops from Ban Khae Noi and Ban Nong Uk in Chiang Dao District had moved in to join their comrades at Tham Ngop in Tambon Pongtam, Fang District. The troops massing at Tham Ngop were believed to be about 500 strong and it was expected that they would move to reinforce their allies attacking the SUA camp soon. It was believed to be the largest concentration of KMT troops at Tham Ngob and an escalation in the fighting was expected, the source said.

Thai border troops in Chiang Mai were instructed to closely monitor the movement of minority groups and be prepared to push them back in case the fighting spills over.

STATION EDITOR URGES ELIMINATION OF POL POT

BK110639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Sep 85

["Topical talk" by station editor Dao Loc Binh]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the importance of decisions and proposals of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian foreign ministers conference held in mid-August in Phnom Penh is being felt by the public in Southeast Asia and the world. As you all know, apart from the decision of our country and the PRK to continually and gradually withdraw the volunteer Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and to withdraw all these forces by 1990, another major issue emphasized in the communique of the three Indochinese foreign ministers conference is the PRK's announcement that it is ready to hold talks with the opposition Cambodian groups or individuals in order to achieve national reconciliation on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique and discussing general elections after the volunteer Vietnamese troops have withdrawn from Cambodia. The general public has welcomed this correct and good-will decision of the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, it is unified its view that only by eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique can there be national reconciliation in Cambodia and peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Regarding the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, in the 16 August 1985 press conference in Phnom Penh, Hun Sen, the chairman of the PRK's Council of Ministers and foreign minister, clearly pointed out: We demand that Pol Pot be eliminated both politically and militarily, which means that the Pol Pot clique must be eliminated from the organizational standpoint, not from the individual viewpoint. It should be understood that we are not demanding that Pol Pot the individual be killed or that all of Pol Pot's forces be eradicated. We only demand that Pol Pot be eliminated from a political and military viewpoint. As for those who are in the ranks of Pol Pot's forces, they must be reeducated to become good citizens, useful to society.

Evidently, no one can forget that 5 years ago or more, a so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- a 3-faction government composed of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk and chaired by Sihanouk -- appeared. Ever since the proponents of this farce have strived to beautify and noisily advertise their trump card, boasting that the three factions' forces amount to hundreds of thousands of men in scores of divisions. However, THE NATION daily, published in Bangkok, in early March 1985 said that the forces of these three factions were insignificant -- a far cry from their propaganda. The quality and morale of these forces is also poor.

Since the establishment of the government, the three factions have never united nor agreed with one another. In 1982-83, although they met twice abroad as commanded by their master, each of them danced to his own tune, making it impossible to solve problems. Of the three factions, only the genocidal Pol Pot faction has any real force and is adequately cared for by its master. This is why the Pol Pot faction has always thrown its weight around to oppress the other two factions.

The Son Sann and Sihanouk factions have criticized the Pol Pot faction several times. Sihanouk has made statements at least four times saying that Pol Pot is his implacable enemy who has killed 10 members of his royal family. He has also expressed dissatisfaction with his position as chairman and has publicly threatened to resign more than 10 times.

In the Thai-Cambodian border area, their military forces have been fed, equipped, and trained to conduct sabotage activities against the PRK. This has become even more chaotic. The Thai press published in Bangkok reports that since the beginning of 1984, Pol Pot's forces have opened fire on the Son Sann and Sihanouk forces 20 times or more. The Son Sann and Sihanouk forces have apparently fought back. On eight occasions, Son Sann's forces intentionally opened fire on Pol Pot's soldiers. According to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, published in Hong Kong, clashes among the forces of 3 factions have caused approximately 300 killed or wounded.

In the recent dry season, the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces, acting in coordination with Vietnamese Army volunteers, mounted repeated attacks against the enemy, smashing and wiping out nearly 20 bases of the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes along the Cambodian-Thai border, putting out of action more than 10,000 enemies, and seizing or destroying large quantities of weapons and other important war means. As a result of their heavy defeats, the enemy's ranks have been beset with even more acute dissension and division.

The people of Cambodia and the rest of the world have not forgotten the towering crimes of the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan-Ieng Sary ruling clique, an offspring of expansionism and hegemonism and the perpetrators of genocide who caused the deaths of more than 3 million innocent Cambodians. Yet, they have recently have still tried to deceive people, claiming that if they return to power in Cambodia they will democratize the country, that marketplaces will be rebuilt, marriages allowed, currency restored, fashionable clothes permitted, executions by smashing the victims' skulls with axes and hammers done away with and so on and so forth. The Pol Pot clique, however, does not know that their true, utterly hideous faces have been clearly exposed and that there is nothing they can do to cover them. They are the Cambodian people's mortal enemies. After liberation, the Cambodian people set up a tribunal and condemned them to death. Political opinion in the ASEAN countries and progressive opinion throughout the world have agreed with the Cambodian Army's and people's demand that the genocidal Pol Pot clique be eliminated. The Indian paper THE PATRIOT says: The Pol Pot clique has no foothold in the political life of Cambodia and the rest of the world. It is high time that all people on this globe speak with one voice to demand that Pol Pot and his gang be eliminated and punished.

During the past few days, world opinion has also clearly pointed out that the question of Pol Pot's elimination cannot be raised only in general terms; in the contrary, responsibility for lending a helping hand to the genocidal Pol Pot clique hiding on Thai soil. For 6 years now, the area adjacent to the PRK border has been a sanctuary for the Pol Pot clique. Weapons, ammunition, and provisions supplied by the expansionist, hegemonist, and imperialist forces to the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups have been transited through various stations on Thai territory. Thailand has also directly provided the Pol Pot clique with weapons and provisions.

The U.S. news agency AP, quoting a general working in the Thai Defense Ministry, reported that over the past 3 years Thailand has provided the Pol Pot clique with at least 100 metric tons of weapons, military equipment, and other war means. In addition, the Thai Defense Ministry and Bangkok's intelligence service have entrusted 50 experienced Thai officers with the task of training Cambodian guerrillas -- that is, the Pol Pot clique. After completing training, these Pol Pot bandits will be sent to Cambodia to operate. In 1984, Thailand transported nearly 150 metric tons of provisions to the Thai-Cambodian border area.

Obviously, the question of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot clique is being directly raised to bring about national reconciliation and to reach a good solution that will help correctly settle the Cambodia issue. However, those who are stubbornly embracing the corpse of Pol Pot still refuse to recognize the right issue.

Over the past few weeks, they have constantly and actively distorted the good-will proposals set forth by the three Indochinese countries while groping for ways to cope with and placate public opinion. The latest manifestation of their efforts was the fact that last week, under their direction, the executioner Pol Pot acted in a play in which he stepped down from the position of supreme commander of the Khmer Rouge remnants taking refuge on Thai soil. However, press opinion in various countries, including the West, has promptly recognized that this was only a too awkwardly staged farce. Sihanouk himself, in an interview granted on 3 September to a correspondent of the paper *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*, affirmed that Pol Pot's announced resignation is merely a farce and that the Khmer Rouge wants to wash its bloody hands. Whether Pol Pot resigns or not, he will always remain their leader.

Meanwhile, newspapers published in France and the United States have reported that the news of Pol Pot's resignation was received in the West with reservation because it may be a campaign originating from China. The French paper *LA LIBERATION* wrote: The announcement of Pol Pot's resignation is a diplomatic ploy of China, the protector of the Khmer Rouge. This is a change of mask and a face-lift aimed at retaining his clique, if not Pol Pot himself. The U.S. paper *THE WASHINGTON POST* commented: This is only an effort to brush up the Khmer Rouge's image prior to the opening of the Luanda conference -- that is, the nonaligned countries' foreign ministerial conference -- and the 40th UN General Assembly session. The Cambodian news agency SPK also carried a commentary clearly pointing out: Pol Pot and his gang must be eliminated organizationally, politically, and militarily. To the Cambodian people, the so-called replacement of Pol Pot as Supreme military commander is only a trick at quenching the anger of world opinion.

Dear comrades and friends, for several years now, we have become quite familiar with the affirmation of the truth that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible. The revival of the Land of Angkor was and is developing strongly and favorably. Since the recent 1984-85 dry season, the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionary groups have bogged down even more deeply in crisis and difficulties. Anyone who intransigently embraces the corpse of genocidal Pol Pot is in fact harming himself, sabotaging peace and stability in the region, running counter to the trend toward dialogue in Southeast Asia, and risking condemnation and denunciation by public opinion.

The situation showed and still shows that there is no way one can save the genocidal Pol Pot clique. Sooner or later, this clique will surely be eliminated both politically and militarily -- that is, eliminated organizationally -- by the very strength of the Cambodian people and of the PRK's revival as well as by the strength of the special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN SAYS MITTERRAND'S MURUROA VISIT 'PROVOCATIVE'

HK110847 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Canberra, Sep 11 (AFP) -- French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Mururoa Atoll would be viewed as "very provocative" by many Pacific nations opposed to France's nuclear tests there, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told Parliament today.

Reaffirming his government's opposition to the tests, Mr Hayden said that Mr Mitterrand's visit showed that the French were "keen to evidence a tough determination to continue testing in the Pacific."

The presidential palace announced yesterday that Mr Mitterrand would visit Mururoa on Friday to preside over France's newly-formed South Pacific Co-ordinating Committee, which is understood to include the French ambassadors to all major Pacific nations.

Mr Hayden told Parliament the French were quite capable of carrying out nuclear testing in their own mainland territory. A technical assessment carried out recently by the Office of National Assessment had shown that the French could carry out these tests in the Massif Central region of France and in the French Mediterranean island of Corsica.

Liberal Party leader John Howard told Parliament today the opposition parties were united with the government in their stand against French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Foreign Affairs officials described Mr Mitterrand's planned visit as an "affront to the nations of the Pacific." The members of the Pacific community believed they had made their position clear about continued nuclear testing in the South Pacific, the officials said.

(In New Zealand, Greenpeace organisers said they believed it likely that France would carry out an underground test at Mururoa Atoll to coincide with the visit.

(Greenpeace coordinator Elaine Shaw said in Auckland that in the past tests had been conducted "as some sort of a show" when high French officials had visited the testing ground. She said this was the case when France Defense Minister Charles Hernu travelled to Mururoa earlier this year.

(She added that President Mitterrand should go to Mururoa Atoll to hear for himself about the opposition in the Pacific to nuclear testing. The visit would not change Greenpeace's anti-nuclear protest plans, she said.

(There has been no political reaction in New Zealand. Prime Minister David Lange, an outspoken critic of the French nuclear programme, declined media requests for comments on the visit.

(Opposition parties, which also have spoken out against the French testing programme in the South Pacific, made no comments today.)

MALAYSIAMINISTER WARNS FOREIGN FISHERMEN TO STAY OUT

BK070915 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wed. -- Malaysian authorities will take stern action against foreign fishermen who intrude into local territorial waters, Agriculture Minister Anwar Ibrahim said today. The Government was duty-bound to protect its fishermen and their property through the enforcement of the Fisheries Act, he said. Encik Anwar was speaking at a press conference after the sixth ministerial committee meeting under the

Malaysia-Thailand agreement on Agriculture Co-operation at the Ministry today. Thailand's Agriculture and Co-operatives Minister, Mr Narong Wongwan, also attended the two-hour meeting.

Since the beginning of this year, 26 cases of intrusion by foreign trawlers and fishermen had been dealt with by the Malaysian authorities. At the same time, Encik Anwar also warned Malaysian fishermen not to encroach on the territorial waters of their neighbours. "They must respect the laws of other countries." Mr Narong had explained Thailand's stand on the issue. Thailand, Encik Anwar said, was equally concerned with the intrusion problem which was described as complicated. However, in the event of any intrusion, the Governments of both countries should not be held responsible because the problem involved individuals. Mr Narong agreed that such intrusions must be stopped, he said. Apart from punitive measures, there was a need to enhance understanding between the people of the two countries so that they would be less inclined to violate territorial rights.

SINGAPOREMINISTRY CONFIRMS PRESENCE OF THAI COUP LEADER

HK110843 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Singapore, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Singapore today confirmed that former Colonel Manun Rupkhachon one of the leaders of Monday's abortive coup in Thailand, is here but would not comment on the whereabouts of his brother and co-plotter, Wing Commander Manat Rupkhachon. In Bangkok yesterday, the brothers were said to have been allowed by the Thai Government to leave the country in a special plane to Singapore on Monday evening in return for the safe release of Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, who was said to have been forced to join the plotters.

The Singapore Foreign Ministry, in a terse two-line statement this afternoon, said: "The Thai Government had requested permission for Colonel Manun to transit Singapore briefly and arrangements are being made for his departure."

Diplomatic sources interpreted this to mean that Col. Manun and probably other plotters were in the care of the Singapore Government, although the government here had no intention of granting asylum to any of them. This contradicted official Thai reports about the departure of the plotters to Singapore and a U.S. State Department statement yesterday that three Thai plotters had sought asylum in the United States from Singapore. Singapore, U.S. and Thai officials here refused to disclose the whereabouts of any of [the] Thai rebels and would not say when the men arrived here, although Thai Deputy Defence Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat said the men left by a special plane on Monday evening after the rebel troops surrendered.

MARCOS CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION, UNITY AT RALLY

HK110413 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sept 11 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today appealed for national reconciliation and unity at a large rally here marking his 68th birthday and vowed to stay in office as long as the Philippines is in crisis. Saying "other voices" urged him to remain president amid opposition calls for his resignation, Mr. Marcos told critics he was welcoming them with "open arms" and urged them to help the government solve the country's problems.

"If only I could forget the number 68," Mr. Marcos, buoyed by birthday greetings from Pope John Paul II and arch government critic Jaime Cardinal Sin, quipped before a rain-soaked crowd estimated by police at 50,000 at its peak. Mr. Marcos, who has been in power since 1965 and ruled under martial law from 1972-81, said he must keep his "covenant" with the people and steer the country from the problems of its economic crisis and communist insurgency. He said in a speech during the rally at Rizal Park here that he would retire once he could no longer "improve the life" of his people, but stressed that he had "fulfilled every pledge made in taking the oath of the presidency."

Top Filipino officials and members of the diplomatic corps led by Papal Envoy Bruno Torpigliani -- who read Pope John Paul II's message wishing the president "peace, justice and a holy life" -- sat near Mr. Marcos. Cardinal Sin celebrated a mass for Mr. Marcos. The whole birthday affair, which lasted three hours, was shown live by government television. In his homily, the spiritual leader of this violence-rocked Roman Catholic nation of 54 million repeated his call for reconciliation and urged respect for human rights, which he has accused the Marcos government of violating.

Mr. Marcos hugged Cardinal Sin, who has openly blasted the administration since the martial law years, after the mass. They each freed a white dove, which officials at the scene described as symbols of "peace and unity." The president said he was "touched" by the prayers for him and the cardinal's homily "seeking the unity of our people and a new partnership."

A choir led greeters, mostly government employees required to attend, in singing "Happy Birthday." Mr. Marcos symbolically switched on two power dams and announced the creation of a "workers' bank" at the celebration. "Long Live Mr. President," a streamer said. "Happy Birthday Apo (Grandfather) Ferdie," said T-shirts worn by youngsters, some of whom said they were paid by community officials to join the birthday rally.

Mr. Marcos's address lasting one hour and 45 minutes defended his 20-year-old administration and warned about the danger of the countryside insurgency led by the 12,000-15,000 strong communist New People's Army (NPA). He said the insurgents had no chance against the military and told them to surrender. He also urged the moderate opposition to have a reconciliation with his government because they would be the first victims of a communist takeover.

"We have just passed through one of the lowest periods of adversity in our history, two years of challenges," he said, referring to the turmoil following the August 21, 1983 murder of his political rival Benigno Aquino. "It is the greatest blessing of this day that as I mark this birthday we find a nation renewed in stability and confidence and our people steadily regaining their trust in their capability to meet any crisis and problem and to trust one another," Mr. Marcos said.

Referring to calls for his resignation and ouster, Mr. Marcos said "I hear other voices, and these voices tell me this is not the time to leave the presidency" because of the economic crisis and insurgency. "If I no longer can bring about an improvement in the life of our nation, I myself will voluntarily resign," he said. Mr. Marcos earlier declared a day off from work and school today, which is officially called Barangay Day after the basic political unit he created during the martial law years, but later said it would be a working holiday.

Message to Radicals

HK110639 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] President Marcos today renewed his call for national unity and reconciliation. The chief executive spoke following a mass held this morning at the Luneta grandstand on his 68th birthday. Today also coincides with the observance of Barangay Day. Thousands of barangay leaders and members were at the Luneta for the ceremony. In his remarks, the president reminded those in the opposition who ally themselves with the dissident elements in the country:

[Begin Marcos recording] To all those who cannot and will not heed this appeal for unity, may I say that [words indistinct] the reason for your adherence to this new ideology [words indistinct] position who may wish to use the radical (imperialists) in order to attain political power. May I repeat the warning of the wise man: He who rides the tiger will be eaten by the tiger. Don't think that these communists, these radicals, these men who [words indistinct], will allow them to take power if, for some reason or other, they should be able to overcome the Armed Forces of the Philippines and take over political power. The first to be liquidated will be the leaders of the opposition party. I repeat the [words indistinct] (that as of) today, there is no possibility of any of the radicals [words indistinct] taking over and overcoming the Armed Forces of Philippines. [applause] [end recording]

COLUMNIST SAYS CPP CONSIDERING SOVIET AID

HK110437 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 85 p 6

[Column by Jesus Bigornia: "Soviet Union Offers Aid to Local Reds"]

[Excerpt] To accept or not to accept Soviet military aid is "a" (capitalized word published in boldface) question now roiling the upper echelons of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Its acceptance by the Philippines politburo, now debating the matter, could well be the watershed ushering in concerted nationwide assault on established authority by the New People's Army (NPA), the military arm of the CPP. The point of no return would have been reached where Filipinos would have to choose between communism and civil war.

Fortunately for the established order, the Luzon contingent in the local politburo is holding out against acceptance of Russian aid, the underground "grapevine" reports. It appears that earlier warnings against falling into the Russian bear's embrace sounded by Jose Maria Sison, acknowledged founder of the CPP now in military custody, is reportedly strong with his quondam associates. On numerous occasions, Sison had pointed out that all national liberation movements in which the Soviet Union intervened have since been dominated by Moscow.

More impatient than their Luzon comrades, politburo members from Mindanao would accept aid from any source. This "hawkish" faction argue that losses suffered in the so-called arms seizure (agaw armas) campaign have become unacceptably heavy.

Since the CPP cannot expect any but moral encouragement from the Communist Party of China because of that country's friendly relations with the Western democracies, including those in Southeast Asia, it must secure logistics from whatever friendly source.

Should it become evident that the NPAs are using increasingly sophisticated Russian-made arms, then the government would know that the politburo has come to terms with Moscow on assistance and that the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) would face a more protracted and bloodier struggle against the NPA guerrillas. This is one reason for improving the government's image and credibility. This may still be achieved by uniting the people under the leadership that an early election may produce.

REJECTION OF IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION UPHELD

HK111001 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, Sep 11 (AFP) -- The Philippine Supreme Court today upheld the National Assembly's rejection of an impeachment resolution against President Ferdinand Marcos, saying the judiciary could not step into legislative affairs. Two lawyers had asked the court to annul the decision of a parliamentary committee dominated by Mr Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL) Party to dismiss the unprecedented resolution hours after it was filed on August 13.

The resolution said Mr Marcos must be removed and permanently barred from office for violations of the Constitution, "high crimes" and graft and corruption, topped by the alleged stashing of ill-gotten wealth abroad. The Committee on Justice said it rejected the resolution because it was defective "in form and substance."

The high tribunal, citing the separation of powers doctrine, said in its ruling that the power of the 180-member National Assembly to dismiss a petition for impeachment was discretionary and not subject to judicial review. The lawyers, Arturo de Castro and Perfecto Cagampang of the business district of Makati, said in their August 17 petition that the parliamentary committee acted with "undue haste" in blocking the impeachment effort.

The opposition, which controls a third of parliament, protested that the resolution should have been deliberated upon by the entire assembly as it had the required signature of at least one-fifth of the members to reach the floor. A total of 55 M.P.'s, nearly, a third of the members, signed the resolution.

JAPAN EXIMBANK TO RESUME POWER PLANT FUNDING

HK070624 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Sep 85 p 3

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The Export-Import Bank of Japan will resume its credits to the Philippines with a 10 billion yen (about \$40 million) financing of Japanese equipment for rehabilitating National Power Corp.'s [NPC] Malaya power plant in Pililla, Rizal. The Japanese embassy yesterday said the loan, whose category is midway between official development assistance and commercial credit, will have an interest rate of over 10 percent and be payable in seven years.

The embassy said an agreement will be signed in Tokyo at the middle of this month. An official of the Japanese Eximbank office in Manila, who asked not to be identified, told BUSINESS DAY the Japanese supplier of the equipment has about wrapped up the export contract with NPC. He did not identify the supplier.

Sources in NPC said the state-owned firm's president, Gabriel Itchon, is due to leave for Tokyo "with full authority" to sign an agreement next month.

The Eximbank official said the bank's signing of agreement with NPC is scheduled for October.

The 10-year-old Malaya thermal power plant was commissioned by its former owner, Manila Electric Co., and acquired by NPC in 1979. NPC has blamed the breakdown of this and other aging Meralco plants for power failures in the past.

The new Eximbank loan was actually part of a 30 billion yen package negotiated by the government two years ago, before the country froze foreign debt payments. The financing facility which was made available by the Japanese Eximbank in June 1982 was the second for energy projects in the country. The bank had previously financed geothermal and coal-fired power plant projects. It later approved three power projects proposed by NPC for financing out of the second energy credit. The 30 billion yen would have financed, apart from the Malaya power plant rehabilitation, the installation of additional power plants in the Tongonan (Ormoc City, Leyte) and in the Palimpinon (Valencia, Negros Oriental) geothermal fields. When the domestic economy plunged into a crisis, the Japanese loans were not released and the Tongonan and Palimpinon geothermal projects were shelved.

The government proposed a \$340-million "plant renovation fund" from the Japanese Eximbank for 16 ageing industrial plants, including the power-generating facilities of NPC. The Japanese embassy said of the forthcoming Eximbank loan: "Japan received last January a request for Eximbank loans. This is the first reaction."

Asked why the government-owned Eximbank is extending the 10 billion yen credit while negotiations for the restructuring of Philippine maturing debt with Japan are still ongoing, an embassy official said Japan has done a similar move in the past. "We provided a (35.2 billion yen) commodity loan last year before the Philippine's negotiations with the IMF (International Monetary Fund) had been concluded," an embassy official said.

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